HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,305—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	9803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	9803	OCEANA	6510
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10589		
17th "	ARCADIA	9803	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st. "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9599
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	PENINSULAR	12994	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	NUBIA	7914		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	E. Colletani	7,537	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mestrovich	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,261	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes &c., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, at 12 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,300 tons, on or about 18th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 13th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1904. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,389	M. Scaperli	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,600	D. Mazanzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,600	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,600	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)
THE GREAT
SECRET OF SUCCESS IS
EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."
WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]
Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.
G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.
C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA	MONGINI BROS.	W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR.	J. F. KUTHOKE.	D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.
IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.
LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THE ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS.

THE CIRQUE DE LUXE OF THE EAST.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Special Starring Engagement of

"LAZALLA"

The World's greatest exponent on the Flying Trapese Feats never before accomplished by any living Artiste.

LITTLE JESSI, The Youngest Lady bare-back rider. } THE ASHBYS, Musical Eccentrics.

MOKANA!

The Jail breaker and Handcuff Monarch.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, October 13.

Mokana will be shackled hand and foot bound in chains, placed in an Iron Trunk padlocked on the outside and will release himself in 15 minutes.

MISS YELDING, Dashing lady scene act rider. } SISTERS BURGESS in their latest London successes

THE MacCAFFREYS

In their Laughable Burlesque Act,

LITTLE WILLIE

The youngest Bareback Rider in the World in New and Original Acts.

MDLLE IDA ELIVO

In her great Balancing Trapese Act specially commanded to appear before Her late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE CORONATION TROUPE OF ACROBATS

In Screaming Sketches and Comical Entrees.

MR. A. JOHNSTONE

The lightening Jockey Act Rider from the Principal London Circuses.

BLANCHE AND DIACOFF

In their great Cycling Act.

A performance to be seen to be believed. Cycling in a track at an Angle 65°, 4 feet 9 inch high and 11 feet in diameter creating thunders of applause nightly.

A HOST OF STAR TURNS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes 4 seats Rs. 15; single seats Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1; natives only 8 annas

Doors open 8-15. Commence 9-15.

MATINEES on SATURDAYS at 3-30.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY and Company, Limited, and at the CIRCUS from 10 to 5 p. m.

Managing Director..... Mr. J. JENKINS.
Representative..... Mr. R. CLAYTON.
Bandmaster ..... Mr. F. BRYDEN.
Equestrian Director ... Mr. A. JOHNSTONE.
Sole Proprietrix ..... MADAME BERESFORD.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co, Ltd., are about to take over the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. B. Green & Co. at the Apollo Bunder Green's Restaurant, Bombay.

The Business will be conducted upon precisely the same lines as heretofore, under English management, and its character will not be changed in any respect. The interests of Up-country Clients will receive special attention.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen; Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS. FILES, SCREWS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay upto 3 P.M., on 19th October, 1904, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1905, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere.

Form No. 1. consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
Form No. 2. consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Ajmere delivery.
Form No. 3. Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
Form No. 4. Kerosine Oil for Ajmere, Parel delivery.
Form No. 5. Waste Cotton, Parel delivery.
Form No. 6. Waste Cotton, Ajmere delivery.
Form No. 7. Cocoanut Oil, Parel delivery.
Form No. 8. Leather Goods, Ajmere delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed, "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany all or any of the eight tenders, without which no tender will be considered.

5. If Government paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tenders.

7. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere. Sample of cotton waste white No 1 (Reeling waste) should be sent to Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, properly labelled.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. GOODE,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 21st Sept., 1904.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.

TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

STEAM COOKERS, KITCHEN REQUISITES.

Cooking Utensils, and Machines in Varieties for Vegetable Cutting, Slicing, Mincing, Roasting and Grinding Coffee.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATORS.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per annum is declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1904, and is payable on and after the 27th day of October, 1904, at the Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on the 12th day of October, 1904, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th October, 1904, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.

Bombay, 12th October, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1904 for the SUPPLY of 1200 Tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th October, 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.

Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.

Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.

Insurances effected; Premiums paid.

Agency Business undertaken.

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vs.

Lalbha Raghowjee, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house at Chinchpoogly Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

and

Sakharam Mulshet Khaiker, Assignee of the Plaintiff.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot the following landed properties, under instructions of Mr. Sakharam Mulshet Khaiker, Assignee of the plaintiff in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell made on the 4th day of August 1901.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Goras free-hold, New Salt batty ground, situate on the northern side of Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Bombay outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement eighty-five square yards, being a portion of the land hereinbefore firstly described and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 144 New No. 1630, and new survey No. 1-52½, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the vacant ground, on the west by the house of Laxman Bhagaji, on the north by the ground of Tukaram Kanji Sindhia, Mahadu Bhawani Hajab Laxman Bhagji.

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SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£38 1-2	=	—1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	=	do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	26 7-16	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	57 3-8	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25f14 1-2	=	—1-2
Berlin "	20m38	=	—1-2
New York Demand	4m85 1-4	=	—1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4	per cent =	do
4 " " "	2 5-8	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent =	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1	per cent =	—1-8
7 day market loans	1 1-4	per cent =	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Germany.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 11-16 S.-O. dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 value.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,530,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 N.-D. sellers steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 1-4 O.-N. sellers dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Tannenfels.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000, Spot 5·70+2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 13,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·49	5·49	5·50
...	...	...
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5 49	5·50	5·51
...	...	...
April.-May.	**May-June.**	
5·52 +1	5·52 ...	

Receipts at U S Ports	68,000
Do. last year	90,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. do Continent	11,000

In New York—

Spot	10·55 + 10
Futures, month of December	10·27 + 16
Do. do. March	10·40 + 16

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jan.	10·24 + 13
Do. do. April-June	10·45 — 12
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 10th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1230 bales.
Wheat	59,965 cwts.
Linseed	2,574 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,497 "
Gingellyseed	1,272 "
Poppyseed	2,172 "
Groundnuts	48 "
Castorseed	19,118 "
Rice	34,572 "
Myrabollams	493 "
Ootjenseed	7,377 "
Mowrasseed	325 "
Gram	1,383 "
Joowar	2,497 "
Maize	179 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,19,231
Ex s. s. Nubia from Australia.	

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 11.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	Is 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	Is 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 3-16d.

Do	6	do	do	Is. 4 5-16d	
French Francs	8	do	do	169 3-4 to 170	
Marks	8	do	do	137 3-4 to 138	
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		135	
Shanghai	30	do	do	189	
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet,

Cash	97-10	
1st Settlement...31st October	97 8	

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.			
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June 3		do
Bank of Bengal	do 6th October 4		do
Bank of Madras	do 6th June 4		do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	15	0
Rapeseed,—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	15	0 to 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	0 to 5 11 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	25 1-2		to 27 1-2

GINGELLISEED.—Tone steady.
Howre Khandeish.....Rs. 38 to 40

WHEAT,—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent..... Rs. 29 0
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales .....bales	8,000
Imports ..... do	70,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·55 +6	5·55 +6
Dec.-Jan.	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·55 +6	5·56 +6
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**
5,57 +6	5·58 +6
May-June	
5·58 +6	

COTTON.—Quiet but steady with prices unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 5-8
Bar Silver	26 3-8

The sum of about £200,000 for Germany has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE nefarious traffic in famine stricken girls continues in Sind, says the "Sind Gazette." The other day the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad convicted three men and two women for complicity in the sale of two girls brought from Kutch. A Police Havildar from Dera Ghazi Khan, was lately in Sind, going up and down in search of certain culprits of this class. Five Mahomedan girls were being offered at Dera Ghazi Khan for sale as Hindu women. The Havildar apprehended the offenders and learning from them that they had purchased the girls from a woman at Shikarpur went down thither, but could not arrest the woman who turned out to be a very wealthy person. He, however, learnt that this woman had made the purchase from some men at Hyderabad. On proceeding to Hyderabad he arrested five men near Tando Thoro who again said they had two accomplices in Jodhpur. The Havildar has now left for that place.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—O'CONNOR—October 5, at the Roman Catholic Church, Asansol, by the Rev S Hengesch, George Francis, eldest son of the late G F Adams, M Inst C E, of Cardiff, to Margaret Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late C O'Connor, and of Mrs O'Connor, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water 0-58m., 1-0a. Low water, 6-49m., 6-52a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Co., 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Jalgaum Manufacturing Co., 1 Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, attended by two officers and five followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday, and is staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

MORVI NOTES.—As several men have been attacked by plague in the city as well in the district, the Government has declared this place to be infected by plague, writes a Morvi correspondent.—Cotton plants are in good condition. Locusts were seen near Maliya, but they have marched towards the Rann to the great joy of the people.

THE CHOWPATTY MURDER.—Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe brought on remand and again charged Luximon Dhondoo, a Hindu labourer, with the murder of his brother-in-law Keshew Bhow on Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, on the 25th September. The circumstances under which the accused killed the deceased by striking him with a curry stone, have been reported. The Magistrate after recording further evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—It is rumoured, says our Bhownagar correspondent, that the branch of the Bombay Bank in Bhownagar is about to wind up its business shortly. If this is so, a number of merchants will be deprived of the benefits accruing from such an establishment, and business will largely be affected. A steamer with a cargo of 4,000 tons of coal is expected to arrive here by the 13th of the current month, direct from Calcutta. She will anchor, 15 miles from the creek, whence coal will be brought in, by country craft towed by the State tugs "Jorawar" and "Mehoutoo." It is very hot here.

CHARITY ABUSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Murray charged Mathurabai, a Hindu woman, with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 548, the property of one Babaji Bhewan, a resident of Girgaum. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 15th September, complainant's daughter went to the Babulnath Temple to offer her prayers. The accused met her there and appealed to her for assistance as she was destitute and starving. The girl took pity on her and took her home. The complainant gave her shelter and treated her as a member of his family. About a week after the accused suddenly disappeared from the house and the complainant on examining his boxes discoverd that she had carried away with her all the valuables she could lay her hand on. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the accused near a temple at Falkland Road on the 4th instant. She then made a statement and produced all the ornaments from the house of a goldsmith. The Magistrate convicted her and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A NEW ARRIVAL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hurkhoo Bhow, a Bunder coolie, was charged by Inspector Wheatley before Mr. C. H. Setalvad with breach of trust as a carrier in respect of a wooden box containing tins of paints and brushes of the value of Rs. 60, the property of one Haji Ahmed Sulleman. It appeared that the complainant arrived in Bombay from Karachi on the 8th instant and landed at the Carnac Bunder. He engaged the accused as a coolie to take his box home with him. While passing along Chinch Bunder Road, the accused gave the slip to the complainant and disappeared. He searched for the man, but could not find him and eventually gave information to the police. The following day the complainant while searching for the accused in company of the police, saw his box lying in the shop of a Bania in Chore Bazar. It was ascertained that the accused had left the box in the shop for safe custody and that he had arranged to take it off in a few days. On Sunday last the accused turned up at the shop for his box, when he was arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

POSSESSING AMMUNITION WITHOUT LICENCE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Galway charged Bhica Raichand, in a Marwari shopkeeper with having in his possession three thousand rounds of ammunition without a licence from the Commissioner of Police, and also having 250 empty cartridge cases and a bagful of 450 empty cartridges. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, appeared for the defence. The accused's story was that on the night of the 20th ultimo a regimental sepoy came up to him to sell a bagful of the empty cartridges. The accused before purchasing the lot enquired of the regimental sepoy if the property was stolen. The latter assured him that it was not, but that it was the refuse of a regiment going shortly to Poona and that he had a right from the Subedar of the regiment to sell the lot. The accused thereupon bought the whole lot for Rs. 10 and got a receipt from the sepoy to the effect that he was not selling him any stolen property. On two subsequent occasions the regimenc sepoy sold the accused ammunition. His object in buying the refuse was to use the brass and lead contained in the cartridges. The Magistrate in convicting the accused fined him Rs. 20 and ordered the ammunition to be confiscated and sent to the Commissioner of Police for disposal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	9	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	3	3	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	4
Total.....	7	7	75
Total plague deaths to date...277,125	229,105		
Same date last year	14	11	77

CHOLERA.

Attacks,	Deaths,
1	1

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 650 as against 685 during the previous week. Of the total number 70 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 10 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 504 which included 65 death from plague.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired Transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day for Southampton with details, consisting of 53 officers, 25 ladies, and 30 children, 23 warrant officers 20 women, and 17 children, 1,261 non-commissioned officers and men, 48 women, and 65 children. Besides she carries 56 men of H. M. S. Lapwing. The following are the names of the officers :—

Major and Mrs H J Pocock, R A M C
Captain E J Clarke Jervoise, 1st S Lanc
Lieut E Robson, 1st S Lanc
Hon Capt and Mrs W A Williams, I S M D
Hon Lieut C Veale and son, P W D
Lieut R A Ray, R Lanc
Bt Major J K O'Meagher, M Fusiliers
Lieut C J A Court, R F A
Miss M S F Davies, O A A I N S
Captain and Mrs J Henry and son, R F A
Captain C F Ronwick, 1st Norfolk Regt
Captain J S Cllivant, R F A
Captain R W Rawlins, 1st Northampton.
Captain F Hyslop, Liverpool Regt
Lieut Russell, I Army
Captain G A Hore, R G A
Major E D Cambridge, Bedfords
Lieut J H Bateson, R G A
Lieut A C C Rogers, I Army
Major C M S Henning, Cameronians
Lieut Reid, I Army
Captain and Mrs J Darrock and 3 children, A and S High
Captain E L Challoner, 1st Leicesters
Captain and Mrs R H Mc Vittie, R A
Lieut A E Palmer, 1st York and Lanc
Major and Mrs G D Hunter and 2 children, R A M C
Captain Hallett, I Army
Captain Broome, R F A
Major R J D Hall, R A M C
Captain B Walts, R A M C
Captain W P Jwyn, RAMC
Captain J Mathews, R A M C
Captain B D Broughton, E Yorks
Widow of late Major Brecherton and 2 children, I Army
Lieut E A Maud, I Army
Lieut-Col Jackson, 1st Devons
Lieut Ramday, 2 Lanc
Lieut E M Little, R G A
2nd Lieut B Smith, S Staffords
2nd Lieut Robertson, R L Scots
Major Rear, Wiltshire Regt
Lieut Logils, I Army
Bt Major Carroll, Norfolk Regt
Captain and Mrs Brunker and infant, I Army
Lieut Macnell, I Army
Lieut McDonald, Middlesex
Wife of Lt. Hickman and child. R I M
Wife of Lt. Sharme and child, R I M
Capt and Mrs Lonergan and 5 children, Ordnance Dept
Wife of Capt E M Taylor and child, 22nd Cavalry
Wife of F C Treger and child 16th Rajputs
Capt C C Fenner 59 Rifles
Capt and Mrs Nethersole R S O
Wife of Capt H T McClellan 4th D Guard
Lieut H J Wallis I Army
Lieut Sweeny S and T Corps
Capt and Mrs DaCosta and child I Army
Wife of Major Stewart and child 2 Gurkhas
Lieut Blyth 1st Gloster
Wife of Major Home 2 Gurkhas
Wife of Capt Beville S and T Corps
Lieut Underwood 2 K S L I
Lieut Maclaine A and S High

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. STEAMERS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 4th October with 123rd Rifles and details, consisting of 6 officers, 8 warrant officers 2 women, and 5 children 11 native officers, 601 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 17 children, 91 public and 22 private followers and 5 horses. The following are the names of the passengers :—Captains A. P. Shewell, C. J. Cumberlye and Houstoun, Lieuts. G. E. Hardie, H. M. Lord and J. G. Rae, Assist. Surgeon Easdon, Mr. Ramos, Sub-Conductor Wiseman, wife and 5 children, Conductor J. S. Fremantle and child, Sergts. Warnock, Bingham and Baynes, Mrs. Prescott and 2 children and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. R. Rowsell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 27th September, and called at Madras and Calicut. She brought the following details :—Major Brown, Border Regt., Captain Lock, E. Yorks, Captain and Mrs. McVittie, R. G. A., Captain and Mrs. Hope, and child, R. G. A., Captains Curine and Crosthwait, R. A. M. C., Captain Hyslope, The King's Own, Lieut and Mrs. Sweeney and child, S. and T. Corps ; Lieuts. Malcolm and Burnett, K. O. S. Borderers ; Lieut. A. H. Burnett, Border Regt., Mrs. Driscott, and 4 children, Mrs. Hickman and child, Assist. Surgeon Gernon, and 4 others, 3 women, and 3 children, 479 European details, 5 women, and 9 children and 24 followers.

BOMBAY HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The prospectus of the Bombay Health Exhibition to be held in conjunction with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition shows the following classes of exhibits :—

Division A.—Science in relation to Hygiene—bacteriology, chemistry, demography, geology, medicine (preventive), meteorology, microscopy and physics.

Division B.—Hygiene of special classes, Trades and Professions—schools, various trades and manufactures, hospitals, prisons, barracks and camps, ships, workhouses and asylums, artisans' dwellings, municipalities, burial of the dead, cremation and other means of disposal, prevention of accident and prevention of fires.

Division C.—Construction and Sanitary Apparatus. —Class I.—Building Materials, Construction and Machinery, materials and construction, damp-proof courses, paints and other protectives, wall papers and coverings, floorings, decorative materials, machinery and mechanical appliances, laundry appliances and dairy appliances. Class II.—Water Supply and Sewerage—apparatus for water supply, filtering and softening water, water waste preventers, flushing and watering, sinks, baths and lavatories, water closets, urinals, sewers, drain pipes and accessories, traps and gullies, dry closets, sewage treatment and miscellaneous sanitary goods. Class III.—Heating, Lighting and Ventilating.—heating apparatus, cooking apparatus, smoke-preventing appliances, lighting, including electric lighting ventilating, gas burners, and ventilators.

Division D.—Personal and Domestic Hygiene,—clothing, beds and other furniture, hospital and sick room appliances, domessic appliances school fittings, gymnastic apparatus, foods, domestic filters, mineral waters, soaps and other detergents, Antiseptics and disinfectants, and disinfecting apparatus.

The Committee appoint the Judges, whose Office is purely honorary. Silver and Bronze Medals will be awarded at the discretion of the Judges, and their decisions will be final. It is intended to announce as many awards as practicable at the opening of the Exhibition or at a special meeting to be held during the Exhibition. A Classified and Illustrated List of Exhibits to which awards have been given by the Association will be published by the Bombay Sanitary Association. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply as early as possible to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association Municipal Offices.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Archibald Kloxiby Greene was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle the offence being alleged to have been committed while he was in Colombo. The accused was defended by Mr. Spencer, Pleader.

Sergeant A. J. Poulter of the Colombo Police identified the accused and said he was a person who held a good position in connection with the break-water works at Colombo.

On behalf of the accused Mr. Spencer stated that the charge preferred against the accused was a false one, and that the accused was prepared to put in a written statement to prove his innocence. Besides, the Police of Bombay could produce no evidence to prove the charge against the accused.

The Magistrate remarked he would hear the evidence in the case and would forward copies to the Ceylon Government.

The accused was allowed two days' time to enable him to put in his written statement. He was liberated on a bail of Rs. 300.

HIGH COURT DECREE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit in which Chaturbhuj Surajmull, a Marwaree, claimed from Lieut.-Colonel J. Anderson, the sum of Rs. 6,000 advanced on a promissory note, with interest at 2 per cent. per month, from 17th August 1903, and costs, Mr. P. J Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaiyad, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. In the course of his evidence, the plaintiff said he had deducted in advance the sum of Rs. 240 on account of two months' interest when making the loan. Defendant had paid nothing on account of the loan. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff with interest and costs.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by al Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE ARREST OF SANJANA.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the first hearing was held in the case of the arrest of Shapurjee Cowasjee Sanjana, formerly of the Bombay Bar, who was, it will be remembered, charged with forging the will of one Purshotam Ladha, dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, giving false evidence and aiding and abetting others in the commission of those offences, and absconded while on bail during the trial of the case by the Bombay High Court. On the 23rd ultimo the accused was put before Mr. Slater, and was remanded till yesterday. Mr. De Souza, pleader appeared for the accused, while Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Yesterday there was a fairly large number of Parsees in the Court to witness the proceedings. The accused entered the Court with Superintendent Slosne and did not look so lively as on the previous occasion. He was given a seat behind that of his lawyer. He looked rather pensive and was attentive during the hearing.

The proceedings were opened with the evidence of Mathoorradas Kalianji, father-in-law of deceased Pershotam Ladha, whose will was forged. The evidence was led by Mr. Bowen.

The witness said he was a Lohana merchant living for the last twenty years in Champa Gulley. He had a daughter named Manekbai, who was married to Purshotam Ladha in the year 1899. It was five or seven years before that he knew Purshotam who was then living in Owalwadi which is close to Champa Gulley. Purshotam owned property worth about a lakh and a quarter rupees, Ladha Kalianji was the father of Pershotam Ladha. Jadavji Permanand was a "mehta" in the employ of Purshotam, who too, was now dead. Those two men Jadavji Permanand and Purshotam Ladha were the executors of the will of Ladhabhai Kalianji, the father of Pershotum Ladha. When during the latter part of 1899 the plague broke out Pershotam Ladha removed from Owalwadi to Walkeshwar in the month of January or February of the next year. He was accompanied there with his two daughters by his previous wife, his sister, the witness's daughter Manekbai, Jadavji Permanand. When Pershotam removed there he was in good health. It was about the 13th of March of the same year that Pershotam got ill when he was staying at Walkeshwar. Before that time the witness used to visit him because he was then living about two bangalows next to his. Next afternoon at about three o'clock the witness was asked by Pershotam to see him, to which call he made a prompt answer and went to see his son-in-law in his room. He was laid up of fever at the time and was in his good senses. Near the same room he saw his own daughter, Pershotam's two daughters and his sister. During that interview Pershotam told the witness that Jadavji Permanand had prepared the former's will and was after him to have it signed by him, though he was not inclined to make any will as there was a will made by his father Ladhabhai Kalianji. The witness did not see the will then. It was on the 17th March, three days after the above incident that Pershotam died, and it was, at the suggestion of Jadavji Permanand that Pershotam's family removed the same day from Walkeshwar to their old home in Owalwadi. A little before that in Pershotam's room at his Walkeshwar bangalow, in one of his books was found a paper which was dropped out by one of his daughters. He picked up the letter which purported to be Pershotam's will and it was in the hand-writing of Jadavji. About thirteen days after being in possession of the letter he showed it to his attorney Mr. Bicknell of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Co. The witness then at about the middle of the month of April filed his petition for letters of administration on behalf of his daughter Manekbai, who was then a minor and as the deceased Pershotam was his son-in-law. It was on the 18th of June that the witness got the letters of administration. The letter which purported to be Pershotam's will and which was written by Jadavji Permanand, said there were appointed three executors to execute the will, namely Jadavji Permanand who was appointed an executor to Ladhabai Kalianji's will, Teker Madhavji, brother-in-law to the testator, and Mathuradas Kalianji, the witness, and the testator's father-in-law.

The witness was then examined at length on events that subsequently followed. He also identified from account books the genuine and false signatures of Pershotam Ladha. The witness then explained how he was introduced to the accused. It was one Bomanji M. Patel whom he knew, who introduced him to the accused at the latter's place of residence at Modi Khana, Fort.

When the witness was going to state what one Krishna Govind Jadav had told him at Poona in reference to some documents, Mr. De Souza, pleader, objected to that saying that those statements were inadmissible because they were made behind the accused.

The Magistrate said they were admissible because they were given by one of the participators in of the conspiracy.

Mr. De Souza contended that the prosecution had first to prove such a conspiracy.

The Magistrate referred to section 10 of the Evidence Act which said that such statements were admissible when there was a reasonable ground for assuming a conspiracy.

After some further discussion on the point the Magistrate overruled the objection.

The case then stood adjourned till this morning.

KILLING A HELPLESS OLD MAN.

THE Hon Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, convicted Santu Gopalh and Raghu Bapu of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced the former to five years' and the latter to four years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, with Mr. S. R. Bakhle, appeared for the accused ; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirukar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused were charged with the murder of Bhatarba Vitheba, who was the tenant of some Inam land. The Inamdar had obtained a decree of ejectment against him and a certificate of the delivery of possession on the 18th February 1903. A little before the commission of the crime, a lease of the land had been granted to the second accused. On the evening of the 18th April, last there was a dispute in the field as to some karbi (millet straw) stacked there. The parties to the dispute were the deceased and his nephew Krishna on the one side, and accused No. 2 and one Ananda, the purchaser of the straw, on the other. About 9 or 10 o'clock next morning, the deceased was found dead in the field. The most serious injuries were a swelling on the side of the head, the cause of which was subsequently found to have caused also concussion of the brain, and fractures of both bones of the nose. When the deceased's body was found, the news was quickly conveyed to the village, and his wife and nephew immediately attributed the act to the two accused. The accused No. 1, who was the Inamdar's sepoy, was immediately sent for, and after an attempt to escape, was brought to the patel and detained. Accused No. 2 was not found till two days later. The most direct evidence of the actual occurrence was that of three little boys, who were tending goats in the neighbourhood. They all described how the two accused seized the deceased and dragged him to the boundary of the field, throwing him down two or three times, and No. 1 kneeling on him and striking him with his first and elbow about the head. There was other evidence that proved that the accused were together on the morning in question, and that they went in the direction of the field. Mr. Whitworth did not suppose that either of the men originally intended to take the deceased's life; no dangerous weapon was used; and no preparation made for disposing of the body. He also gave them the benefit of assuming that the deceased was in the wrong in claiming the straw, and that they were entitled to prevent him from taking it. Still, he said, the fact remained that they unmercifully beat a helpless old man to death. They were found guilty of culpable homicide and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving judgment, said : The evidence in this case leaves no room for doubt as to the guilt of the appellants, and the sentences do not err on the side of severity. The Court confirms the convictions and sentences, and dismisses this appeal.

BILLIARD MATCH IN A LIONS' DEN.

The last turn on Sept. 10, at the Dudley Empire Palace was an exciting one, and the announcement of it attracted a big house.

Messrs. W. E. C. Hutchings and J. F. Jackson, two prominent cricketers, and partners in a brewery business at Dudley played a game of billiards in the lions' cage. Madame Ella and her lions had been a star turn all the week, and on Sept. 10, a specially constructed table was placed in the cage, and a game of billiards (25 up) was played amidst a good deal of excitement. One of the lions was exceedingly "restive" and did not seem to like the innovation, but the game was played through and Jackson won.

Hutchings was very calm and smoked his pipe through the game, although one of the lions ran round the players, whilst the latter were engaged in the game.

A TRUST CREATED FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the High Court, on Tuesday, delivered judgment in an appeal filed by Motivahu, widow of Doongersy Nursey, from the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Batty in a suit which she had brought against Purshotum Dyal and Mathuradas Gorbhandas, in which she claimed certain property belonging to her husband, a piece goods merchant, who died on the 13th December 1893.

Plaintiff laid claim to a house in New Hunnooman Lane and to certain ornaments. The house stood in her name, and it was stated in her husband's will that, after her death, a trust should be created of the property for such religious and charitable purposes as she should devise during her lifetime. In Gujerati writing produced by the plaintiffs her husband stated "I have in my lifetime given the house to her. She may make use of it in any way she likes. I have given it to her of my own free will and pleasure. It has cost me from Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 70,000. I have purchased it in her name of my free will and pleasure." The defence averred that, looking to the express provision made by the testator in his will about the house, the Gujerati writing referred to was ineffectual. At the hearing of the case in the court below, issues were raised by the Hon. Mr. Scott for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Lowndes for the defendants. Evidence was heard, and judgment was delivered. Mr. Justice Batty held that the disposition of the house referred to in the will was binding on the plaintiff but that the gift over to "dharmnau" for charitable purposes must fail, and he held it to be void for vagueness. The costs were ordered to come out of the estate. The ornaments and movable property were also decreed in favour of the plaintiff as her life interest.

In her appeal against the judgment, the plaintiff declared that the question of her creating a trust of the house, after her death, for charitable purposes was a distinct one, and should not have been decided in the suit ; and that if it was to be so decided, the Advocate-General was a necessary party to the suit.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in the course of their Lordships' judgment, said that Mr. Justice Batty's determination adverse to the gift in favour of the plaintiff must be upheld, as in addition to what was in the evidence, there was the further circumstance that the husband himself disposed of the property in a way inconsistent with the idea of his having made any such gift as was now set up. The only other point was the question whether the power of appointment, contained in the will in favour of such religious and charitable purposes as the plaintiff might like, was bad ? Mr. Justice Batty had decided it was invalid, but he apparently came to the conclusion not as the result of argument, but because there was no contest before him on this point. The Advocate-General had assured their Lordships that he never for a moment assented to the proposition that such a power of appointment was invalid ; and their Lordships were inclined to think there must have been some misapprehension on the point. However, their Lordships refrained from deciding whether or not this power of appointment was or was not a good one, because they had not before them the parties interested in the contention of its being invalid. At the same time, they were not prepared at this stage to uphold Mr. Justice Batty's decision on this point, adversely to the plaintiff. Taking the suit as it was framed, it would be inadvisable for their Lordships to follow the course adopted in different circumstances by the Privy Council in Bai Motivahu vs. Bai Mamubai, L. R. 24, Ind. Appl., 93, and the more convenient course would be to set aside so much of Mr. Justice Batty's decree, declaring the gift of the house to "dharmnau" purposes after the death of the plaintiff as void for vagueness, and leaving the matter open for discussion in the event of the question ever arising in a suit, properly constituted for determining the question one way or the other. But this was a very slight alteration in a decree which so far as this part was given by the learned Judge because no objection to it was taken. This made no difference as to the direction of their Lordships, about the costs of this appeal being borne by the appellant. In Mr. Justice Batty's judgment, he had directed the defendant to hand over the movable property in his possession to the plaintiff as an intestacy entitled to a widow's life interest therein. On this, comment was made that the use of the expression "life-interest" was probably a mistake. Their Lordships were of opinion it must be so ; the parties themselves had recognised it by drawing up the decree with the omission of the expression. The Advocate-General desired a reference to the matter by their Lordships, in case an attempt was made hereafter to bring the decree in conformity with the judgment.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1904.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

DR. ROSE, the British Consul at Stuttgart, has sent in a valuable report to the Foreign Office on Commercial Instruction in Germany. From it we may profit much, if we apply the lessons it teaches. In Germany commercial instruction is provided of every possible grade—from the lowest afforded by the evening continuation schools to the highest afforded by commercial universities. But so divergent are the educational views which prevail in the States composing the German Empire as to render accurate comparison extremely difficult. In endeavouring to assess the value of the various institutions, however, Dr. Rose divides them into three classes—higher, secondary and lower. The line between the higher and the middle is distinct, but we find that between the middle and lower is less so and in many cases indistinguishable. The most numerous and important are those for middle and lower instruction, for the Consul reports of the others that they are of too recent foundation to enable final judgment being passed upon their results and influence. Attention first appears to have been given to the subject of commercial education in Germany at the beginning of the eighteenth century. But since that time commercial organisations have become more intricate, more numerous, more far-reaching and powerful. Dr. Rose compared the heads of many great industrial undertakings in Germany, in a limited sense, to the absolute rulers of small states or to combined Ministers for Home and Foreign affairs. For, says he, they negociate with Governments, Parliaments, and—perhaps most delicate operation of all—with the representatives of rival undertakings and interests. "And," writes the Consul, "unless industrial and commercial life in the future is to degenerate wholly into one fierce and relentless struggle for one-sided aggrandisement, to the detriment of other members of the social body, ample opportunities for the thorough comprehension of the social and economic conditions of the present day must be provided." We may be a nation of shopkeepers, but the Germans are a nation of merchants rather than of soldiers, as we were asked to suppose, and no class of the community has so many state-aided opportunities of advancement in Germany as the commercial. Germany has four commercial universities. These exact a high standard of preliminary education, and take their stand well above the standard of the level of the commercial schools.

In this the universities resemble each other, but in other particulars, they display much diversity in their organisation, management, financial status and other details. They possess in common the distinctive academic character of the German University system, and it is anticipated that in other respects they will eventually come into line when the benefits of experience have been duly felt. In another feature they resemble one another—the ample measure of academic liberty they allow. Plans of instruction are formulated and the suitable direction of studies indicated, but there the power of the academic authorities ceases. Students may choose their own lectures and are not subject to any compulsion in atending them. This seems a matter for regret, and at first sight it would appear that general laxity among the students must be the inevitable result. But we are reminded that as the great majority of students are possessed of very moderate means and attend with the firm intention of devoting themselves to hard work, discipline is easily maintained and it is possible to dispense with compulsory regulations. Moreover, we are assured that obedience to laws enacted for their benefit is a distinctive feature of German civic life. Yet there are people in Germany who not only deny the utility of the commercial universities, but consider them actually harmful, because the persons they instruct become too old before they engage in practical business. They assert that boys, who have passed through the nine years' school course, are scarcely adapted for efficient office work, and ask what will happen when young persons, who have been commercial students, are required to perform elementary office and warehouse work and carry out the manual operations often necessary in the same. They also object to commercial students copying the club, drinking and duelling—customs which prevail at other German Universities. The opponents of the commercial universities also protest that nothing but close and continual contact with actual business life can make an expert commercial man, that the acquisition of too much theoretical knowledge injures the practical faculties. They are against the maintenance of the universities on these grounds, and because none but the sons of munufacturers and the more important merchants and the future masters of the schools can possibly benefit by them.

On the face of them some of these objections appear sound, but Dr. Rose, who has made a complete study of his subject, disposes of some of them most effectively. He shows that three of the four existing commercial universities admit students with the one year military service qualification, and only one, Aix, with the leaving certificate of the full nine years' course, thus making a difference of three years in the ages of the students. Thus the objection as to the advanced age at which they commence practical business is disposed of. As to the want of practical business knowledge on the part of commercial university students, Dr. Rose holds that it can be easily met by the enaction of a period of practical work before joining the university, and in fact this is already partly the case. The assertion that commercial science can be taught at the already existing universities and that therefore the foundation of special commercial universities is unnecessary, is,—though apparently capable of some justification—declared to be contrary to the prevailing tendency of modern German education which aims at providing independent highly specialised institutes for the most important branches of instruction. Indeed, Dr. Rose's investigations have forced him to the conclusion that the whole opposition to the commercial universities is based on a narrow-minded and vague idea of the part they are destined to play in the future. The opponents cannot appreciate the fact that the aim is not merely the training of more business units, these are turned out annually in thousands by the secondary commercial schools. To the commercial universities Dr. Rose attributes the enormous commercial progress of Germany in the past thirty years, and he impresses that view not only upon the opponents of the scheme in its home, but upon the British Government and upon British merchants, in his desire that they shall retain the pre-eminence which other nations desire to wrest from us. As a matter for their especial consideration he points out, in concluding his report, the unflagging attention paid to the study of foreign languages. A large and constantly increasing number of German merchants, he writes, are able to draw up their own catalogues and circulars in English without extraneous aid; although these are often faulty, sometimes ridiculously so, "yet they serve their purpose well, and contribute to the export of German goods to the United Kingdom and her Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates. This thorough schooling in languages tends, moreover, to deepen the tendency of the young German merchant to regard the whole world as his commercial inheritance."

LIQUID FUEL IN THE NAVY.

There are some things in which Great Britain is ahead of the United States, and one of them is the success attained by the British Admiralty in experiments in the use of the liquid fuel for warships. It has been recently announced that the torpedo boat destroyer Spiteful has been passed into the Portsmouth fleet reserve after having satisfactorily gone through her power trials on liquid fuel and that she is to have a trial run against the destroyer Peterel which has the ordinary coal furnaces. We are able to judge of the advance which this announcement indicates by a report which happens to have been recently issued by a special Board of the United States Navy appointed two years ago to report on the subject of oil fuel for warships. This report indicates that the United States are still behind in regard to this matter. The supplies of liquid fuel available in America give the United States great natural advantages, but the U. S. Navy Department has not yet discovered the best methods of utilising it. Their report complains of the drawback in the way of black smoke with liquid fuel, but the British authorities have found out how to burn it smokelessly, a fact which constitutes one of its chief recommendations for adoption in warships Its manifold advantages have been conceded and the only question which seems to be involved in regard to its general use is that of supply. It is pointed out that the use of liquid fuel not only renders impossible the location of a vessel by means of her smoke column, but enables the fire to be shut down immediately the vessel is stopped or slowed. This is especially one of the strong points in its favour in the case of torpedo-boats or destroyers. It has the further advantage that it can be stowed below the water line in the space at present unused except for the storage of water leaving the coal bunker space available for other purposes. Naturally with the disappearance of coal fuel the difficulties of coaling and coal protection and the stoker problem no longer exist. Liquid fuel is quickly pumped into the storage tanks and, instead of shovelling coal, the work of the firemen is reduced to the manipulation of taps. The extent of the economy thus involved is indicated by the statement that on the North German liner Taglin with oil fuel one fireman took the place of five required when the vessel was running on coal, and there was a gain of a knot in speed. The whole of the results attained by the British Admiralty experiments are for obvious reasons not made public, but it is certain that liquid fuel will have a considerable influence on naval development. Sir Andrew Noble has stated that the adoption of liquid fuel would revolutionise naval tactics. As to its direct value, Sir Fortescue Flannery states that two tons of oil are equivalent to three tons of coal, or that thirty-six cubic feet of oil is equal to sixty-seven cubic feet of coal as usually stored in a ship's bunkers. The net result is that, given oil fuel, the range of action is increased by fifty per cent. upon the bunker weight, and by nearly ninety per cent upon the bunker space allotted. Its application in other directions than that of the navy is limited by price and supply Its success in railway work has been established and the Great Eastern Railway Company now has over forty of its finest locomotives fitted for burning liquid fuel.

RHODESIA AS A FIELD FOR SETTLERS.

THE climatic conditions throughout the whole of the vast continent of Africa vary as we know, and far from Rhodesia sharing the title of "White Man's Grave" with the West African coast, it has incontestable claims to fame as the "White Man's Sanitorium." The reason is that the greater part of Southern Rhodesia is a plateau of 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, and in the summer the heat is beautifully tempered by an almost constant breeze. But in any case the heat never exceeds 89 degrees, while in the winter the frosts are of no greater intensity than is usual in England. Because of its temperate climate no less than its scenic charms and great sporting attractions, Rhodesia offers unique advantages to the settler. In the early rush to the gold-fields instances of men getting rich in a hurry were not uncommon, but it is somewhat rare now-a-days to hear of people making a fortune out of agriculture in the course of a few short years. The whole of Southern Rhodesia is well watered and adapted for stock raising and agriculture. Mr. E. Ross Townsend, the Secretary for Agriculture, states that there is a good opening for energetic young men to start fruit and vegetable growing, combined with poultry, pigs, and bee-keeping. There is always a demand for produce of this kind at remunerative prices, either at Bulawayo, Salisbury, or Selukwe. The Government owns no land in the immediate vicinity of either of these places which is available, but suitable plots of land can be obtained at reasonable rentals from the Municipal authorities or private owners. Along the various railway lines, however, and within sufficiently easy distance of the markets to send the produce in for sale, suitable land for the purpose can be obtained from the Government on very reasonable terms. Intending settlers can obtain a free grant of 160 acres of land with the option of purchasing the adjoining plot, and are given special terms for the carriage of their furniture up-country. Young men, however, will be well advised to gain experience by assisting a good practical farmer for some time before starting on their own account, and Mr. Townsend offers to supply enquirers with names of farmers to whom application could be made, and also to give any further information on the subject.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1902 were Rs. 15,18,86,000, September 1903 Rs. 14,04,47,000, September 1904 Rs. 17,94,98,000,

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 27th August amounted to Rs. 2,587, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 462. Total earnings from 1st July to 27th August were Rs. 21,811, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,948.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 27th August amounted to Rs. 5,742, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 986. Total earnings from 1st July to 27th August were Rs. 57,212, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,727.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 27th August, amounted to Rs. 1,608 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 565. Total earnings from 1st July to 27th August were Rs. 13,837, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,802.

IN consequence of the failure of experiments made last season for the establishment of communication by wireless telegraphy between the Burma Coast and Port Blair, it has now been decided to build a land telegraph wire through northern Andaman Island. This will reduce the distance to be spanned by the wireless installation and greatly facilitate the undertaking. The cost involved is inconsiderable.

INVESTIGATION into the meteorological conditions obtaining in higher strata of atmosphere in India, are to be conducted during the coming cold weather by means of installations of box kites set at intervals on steel wire of the kind which have been successfully used for similar purposes in Europe. These kites are made to carry barometers, thermometers and other instruments and are capable of being flown at enormous heights, altitudes as great as eighteen thousand feet having been reached by them elsewhere. The experiments will be conducted in the firstinstance at such stations near the coast as Karachi where sustained breeze can be relied upon. They should furnish data of importance in connection with the problem of weather forecasting in this country.

A PETITION has been presented to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Hindu public praying for the discontinuance of the pilgrim tax levied by the Nasik Municipality. The tax amounts to four annas a head and is levied all the year round, while there is also a tax of two annas levied at Trimbak, a place which the Nasik pilgrims include in their pilgrimage. If the tax cannot be abolished it is suggested as an alternative that the amount be reduced from 4 annas to one anna per head and that it be levied only on the principal occasion of the pilgrimage namely on the Ramnavmi day of the year, and during the Sinwastha year which falls every twelve years when large numbers of pilgrims go to Nasik.

THIS is a year of plenty apparently in all the fisheries. Of mackerel and herring we have had something like a glut, and it seems to be the same with the ocean fisheries. One of the heaviest and most valuable catches ever landed at Grimsby has been put ashore by the trawler Hercules. The 500 boxes of Icelandic plaice and 400 kits of cod and haddock which the Hercules landed caused a sensation, and there was a rush to buy the fish, which was of excellent quality. The plaice made 24s. a box, and the owners of the Hercules netted over £700 for her catch.

A MEETING of public school masters has been convened by the Education Council of the League of the Empire, to further the express desire of many schools in the colonies that details should be formulated for carrying out the objects of the society in promoting intercommunication between schools of the Empire. Among other points to be presented for consideration is a scheme to obtain the services of expert lecturers and for the use of the library of Imperial literature and textbooks now being formed by the League. It is also proposed that use shall be made of the League as an information bureau.

THE novel spectacle of a flock of about 50 gulls screeching in full cry and hunting a 2lb. trout, has been witnessed on the Whitadder, near Chirnside. The trout swam for dear life. After a time it attempted to take shelter underneath a large stone, but several of the birds dived under the water, like a pack of otter hounds, and dislodged their prey. At last, after one or two more attempts to find sanctuary the trout, being fairly exhausted, ran himself almost on to dry land, and was captured by some men who had witnessed the extraordinary chase, the gulls meantime showing their indignation by loud and angry protestations.

M. BOT, a judge of the Commercial Court of Montauban, was spending his holidays at Argeles, in the Pyrenees, and on Saturday set out to walk to Cauterets with his son, aged fourteen. They lost their way, and the father fell over a precipice on to a rock which jutted out about a hundred feet below. The boy, seeing his father lying insensible in a very perilous position, climbed down the side of the precipice, and found that M. Bot had sustained terrible injuries to the head. He then climbed down further till he reached the stream flowing at the bottom. Filling his hat with water, he returned to bind up his father's wounds with his handkerchief. As he saw no sign of consciousness, however, the boy went to Cauterets, where a rescue party was soon found. When they reached the scene of the accident they found M. Bot was dead.

LONDON LIFE IN TUDOR TIMES.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S POSTHUMOUS WORK.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S posthumous work—"London in the Time of the Tudors"—is in every respect magnificient. It is uniform with his volumes on London in the time of the Stuarts and London in the eighteenth century. It is issued by the same publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black, and at the same price, 30s.

One of the most interesting sections of the large volume—it contains 430 pages and hundreds of illustrations—is that which deals with social life in the Tudor period.

Place of honour is given to the position of the wife in particular and women in general, writes Herbert Tourtel in the "Daily Express." The liberty they enjoyed left no room for complaint, and the freedom-loving girls of the present day will be surprised at its measure. Here is an account of the wives of the day, written in 1575:—

They have the free management of the house or housekeeping. They go to market to buy what they like best to eat. They are well dressed, fond of taking it easy, and commonly leave the care of household matters and drudgery to their servants. They sit before their doors decked out in fine clothes, in order to see and to be seen by the passers-by.

In all banquets and feasts they are shown the greatest honour; they are placed at the upper end of the table, where they are the first served; at the lower end they help the men.

All the rest of their time they employ in walking and riding, in playing at cards or otherwise in visiting their friends and keeping company, conversing with their equals (whom they term gossips) and their neighbours, and making merry with them at childbirths, christenings, churchings, and funerals; and all this with the permission and knowledge of their husbands.

PARADISE OF WIVES.

The husbands, we read, occasionally ventured to suggest to their pleasure-loving spouses the virtue of a little work in the home or the shop. But the women persisted in retaining their customs. "This," continues the chronicler quoted, "is why England is called the paradise of married women."

Headgear was as vital a matter to the fair sex in Tudor times at it is to-day, and the tyranny of changeable fashion even then exerted its influence.

Married women only wear a hat both in the street and in the house; those unmarried go without a hat, although ladies of distinction have lately learnt to cover their faces with silken masks or vizards, and feathers—for, indeed, they change very easily, and that every year, to the astonishment of many.

Stubbes, the Elizabethan writer, gives a few other touches to this picture of womanhood. According to his testimony the women lay in bed till nine or ten o'clock each morning, spent two hours in dressing themselves, and then had their dinner. After this their hair was dressed with wine, and they went abroad to take their pleasures.

These women, of course, were the wives of the rich citizens and merchants. Women and girls of the poorer order did not have quite so easy a life. Here is Sir Walter Besant's summary of them:—

They were rough in their manners and coarse in their conversation; we find them dancing in the street to the music of the tabor and the pipe; we also see them playing at ball up and down the street, like the 'prentices. They lived, like the men, on strong meat and beer; they were therefore physically strong, perhaps as strong as the young men their lovers.

MEN'S AMUSEMENTS.

The lives of the men varied according to their occupation. For the merchant there was the Exchange; for the ordinary citizen his shop. The gallants resorted in the morning to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they walked up and down the middle of the nave called then the "Mediterranean." They stayed there till eleven, preening their new cloaks and their fine feathers.

After a few turns up and down or when the clock struck eleven they left the place and disappeared going to some of the shops, the tobacconists' or the bookseller's where they took tobacco and talked about the new books. They then repaired to an "ordinary" and spent two or three hours over dinner after which they went back to St. Paul's and spent the whole afternoon there.

One of the most familiar figures of old London was the 'prentice the youth who was destined in due course to blossom into a full citizen. As a 'prentice he was merely a servant. He served his master and learnt his trade in the shop and the warehouse; he waited upon the family at dinner; he escorted the ladies of the house when they went out in the evening carrying a lantern to light their path, and a cudgel to be used in their defence if necessary.

If he left a door open he was fined one penny, a substantial fine in those days. He was fined twopence if he stayed in bed during the summer time after six in the morning or stayed out of it after ten at night. In winter he had to be up at seven and in bed at nine under pain of the same fine. The careless' prentice who broke a glass had the cost deducted from his wages and if the author of the breakage could not be discovered, the butler had to pay one shilling.

FLIRTING FORBIDDEN.

Flirting with the girl servants in the house was strictly forbidden. The penalty for toying with the maids was fourpence for each occasion of flirting. If a 'prentice went to the kitchen without reasonable cause, both he and the cook were fined one penny each. A dirty shirt on Sunday, broken hose or shoes or a doublet from which buttons were missing—for any of these offences the guilty 'prentice was mulcted in the sum of one penny. These fines were collected every quarter day out of the 'prentice's wages, and were bestowed on the poorer, or other godly use.

The food of the Tudor Londoner was interesting. Most people were no-breakfasters, and those who ate anything before their morning dinner usually confined themselves to bread and butter, with a draught of small ale. The hour of dinner varied from ten to twelve. This is a generous Tudor menu:—

A salad was served first, then the beef and mutton next fowls and fish, game followed, woodcock being the most plentiful and pastry and sweets came last. Honey was poured over the meat. The most important part of the meal, however, was the banquet or dessert, which followed at this part of the dinner an amazing quantity of sweetmeats was taken.

This love of sweet things was universal. Sugar or honey was taken with everything, even with meat, and in the wine. The cup was half filled with sugar when sack was drunk. As a consequence everybody had black teeth. Wines were in enormous demand, and very cheap. Bordeaux wines were sold from eightpence a gallon. Wine and beer were the only liquids available: the day of tea and coffee had not yet dawned.

A system of eating and drinking such as this—practically the same as the system of the Latin races of the Continent—produced among the people temperaments akin to those of the Latin races. The Londoner of Tudor times was hot-tempered, ready with his sword or his dagger. He was swift to respond to passion, fierce in love, and fiercely jealous. He was as emotional as the Italian or the French man of to-day. And it was the same with the women. Intrigues were matters of every-day occurrence. The life altogether was Continental.

In other respect our Tudor ancestors were remarkably Continental. Their usual salutation was a kiss. Foreigners visiting London commented in gratified language on the fact; they preferred it to the hand-shaking which was their form or greeting or farewell. The custom has been absolutely reversed in the lapse of time.

KISSING UNIVERSAL.

"When guests arrive at an inn, the hostess, with all her family, go out to meet and receive them, and guests are required to kiss them all, and this among the English was the same as shaking hands among other nations," wrote a Bohemian nobleman who visited London in 1466.

Erasmus, the scholarly divine, the friend of Henry VIII., found this custom much to his liking. He wrote a letter to a friend of his, a gouty Italian poet, bidding him forget the gout and come to England.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

JAPANESE FALLING BACK.

CONCENTRATING ON LIAO YANG.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" publishes a telegram from Mukden, dated the 9th instant, which states that the Japanese main army is retiring south and that the Japanese are abandoning not only their positions occupied after the battle of Liao-yang, but some occupied before. Their right wing has fallen back ten miles south, and in the last few days they have evacuated Sian-chian, Saimatse and Fenchuling, besides other posts.

It is reported the Japanese withdrawal without a struggle is interpreted at St. Petersburg as a decision to concentrate every available man on the immediate defences of Liao-yang.

General Kuropatkin is taking every precaution against defeat and is constructing numerous defences on the line of advances.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese have recently centred their land and sea fire on the west of the harbour of Port Arthur, the object being to destroy the Russian fleet. They have succeeded in sinking three vessels, but their character and names are not known.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Emperor has issued a Rescript in which he says "hitherto success has attended our cause, but its ultimate [accomplishment being very far distant, it is necessary to be patient and steadfast."

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin's proclamation was only generally known to-day.

The papers have enthusiastic leaders quoting the most striking passages eulogising Kuropatkin and anticipating speedy Russian triumphs.

The effect produced at St. Petersburg is twofold. The mass of the public are undoubtedly dazzled by Kuropatkin's words and are confident of his ability to crush the Japanese.

The Government and Military circles anticipate a favourable issue of the advance, but a feeling of great nervous tension is observable.

It is presumed that Kuropatkin has now 50,000 men more than he had at Liao-yang.

LATER.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Mukden states that an artillery duel took place all day on Sunday, the Russian right and centre being engaged. The Japanese are falling back everywhere pressed by the Russians.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

Japanese Official Report.

STORY OF THE OPERATIONS.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government yesterday :—

A resume of the reports of the operations of our besieging army at Port Arthur up to the 31st July last, published by the Head-quarters, is as follows :

May 26th. Our army occupied Nanshan.

May 27th. Our army occupied Na nkanlin, and the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Sansilipa station fled towards Port Arthur.

May 28th. Our army occupied Liusiuton, the enemy destroyed the Russian buildings, batteries and a part of the piers at that place. We captured four guns and forty-six carts for railway use.

May 29th. Our army took possession of the heights about two miles west of Sansu lipau.

May 30th. Our army occupied a line extending from Antsushan to a point three miles east of Inchoutsu and five miles north-east of Taitsushan. At Dalny we found more than a hundred werehouses and barracks undamaged. The telegraph office and railway station were not destroyed. We also captured 430 carts for railway use, 50 small junks 2,000 tons of coal and 20,000 railway sleepers. The Dock and small piers were not damaged, but a part of the great pier was destroyed and sunk. The entrance of the Dock was blocked with several small steamers.

June 1st. The enemy still occupied the heights about three miles south-west of Tsotaikou and Inchoutsu, with a strong force, and the Russian scouts made frequent appearances. The outposts of both armies were only one thousand metres distant. The enemy, disguised as Chinese made sudden attacks on our outpost. The enemy was apparently attempting to effect communication with the Russian army marching southward from the north.

June 14th. Two Russian gunboats and a battleship appeared about three miles north-east of Shaopintao, and bombarded our position for about forty minutes and then went away towards the west.

June 18th. In the afternoon three Russian warships with eight destroyers appeared near Shaopintao, but hardly a shot was sent to the position of our left wing when they had to face our fleet, and after half an hour's fighting they withdrew into Port Arthur. The enemy made some additions to the works near Santaikou and searched our positions and the neighbouring sea with his searchlight.

June 26. Our army repulsing the enemy occupied Aitoushan (5 miles west of Dalny), Chenshan (8 miles went of Dalny and six miles south of Inchoutsu and of the height of 368 metres), Santinshan (abouu 2 miles north of Shaopintao) and Shaopintao. This enabled us to secure complete control of Talienwan, at the same time greatly facilitating our making ourselves familiar with the positions of the enemy. The trophies of the day were 2 quickfirers (6 centimetres) and about 200 shells.

For three days from the 3rd to the 5th of July the enemy made an exceedingly stubborn counter attack on our position at Chenshan which we had recently occupied. The enemy's force consisted of 13 batteries of artillery with at least 34 guns, of which 8 seemed to be the quick-firers of the latest style. The enemy made frequent charges night and day sometimes marching with a military band. The enemy pred very accurately and with powerful effect, and at one time at the very short distance to 6,000 metres.

Moreover, on the 4th and 5th the enemy's best co-operated in bombarding our position, and our army had to endure the hardest struggle, but our men fought bravely and were able to maintain their position with the assistance of three companies of heavy artillery and a detachment from our war vessels. It is clear that the object of this counter attack for three days was to regain the important position at Chenshan, and if possible to threaten our base at Dalny.

JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The following amounts have been received by the Indore Branch of this Fund for September. Amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 604-3-3 ; Pandit-Jagannath Prasad, Proprietor, Prayag Samachar, Allahabad Rs. 10 ; amounts less than Rs. 10 ; Rs. 20 ; total Rs. 634-14-3.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER ASHORE IN THE CANAL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The steamer Orient has been aground in the Suez Canal and blocking the passage, but she has now been floated off.

THE MARSEILLES DISPUTE.

Mail Steamer Leaves.

The Messageries steamer Natal left Marseilles yesterday, with the Mauritius mails.

THE MALAY STATES.

A Survey Department.

Mr. Grinlinston, late Surveyor-General in Ceylon, has left England to organise a Survey department in the Malay States.

BOMBAY STEAMER ASHORE.

Aground Near Dunkirk.

The steamer Maroa from Bombay is ashore outside Dunkirk.

The Maroa, is a steel screw steamer of 6,802 tons gross and 4,451 tons registered. She was built in 1894 by Messrs W. Doxford and Sons Ltd. at Sunderland, and she is owned by the Maroa S. S Co. Ld. (Crow Rundolf and Co.) Her dimensions are 445 feet in length ; 52 feet 1 inch in breadth and 23 feet 8 inches in depth. She left Bombay on the 7th September for Dunkirk and Antwerp, under the command of Captain C. A. Adams, with the following cargo on board for the above ports, 62,686 cwts linseed, 21,262 cwts rapseed, 13,727 cwts castorseed, 12,200 cwts poppyseed, 23,998 cwts mowraseed, 4,982 cwts myrabollams, 15,136 cwts wheat, 1,000 tons manganese ore and sundries. Her Bombay Agents are Mrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

OBITUARY.

Traveller, Author and Politician.

The following deaths are announced :—
Mrs. Isabella Bishop, the celebrated traveller.
Mr. John Hollingshead, the author.
Mr. John Heywood Johnstone, M.P. for Horsham.

Mrs. Isabella L. Bishop, F. R. G. S. Hon. F. R. S. G. S.; Hon. Member of Oriental Society of Peking; was born at Boroughbridge Hall, Yorkshire, 15 Oct 1832 ; the eldest daughter of Rev. Edward Bird, B. A., Rector of Tattenhall, Cheshire, and was educated at home. She began to travel at 22 ; has travelled in N. America extensively, and for 8 years in Asia ; is intimately connected with several forms of philanthropic work at home and abroad, especially with medical missions ; has built 5 hospitals and an orphanage in the East ; M. John Bishop, M. D., 1881 (d. 1886); since her widowhood she has travelled for 5 years in Asia, and at home has pleaded on many platforms the needs of the East, and has also delivered many lectures before Geographical and other Societies ; in 1892 she was elected the first lady Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, in 1901 she rode 1,000 miles in Morocco, a journey which included the Atlas Mountains. Publications : The Englishwoman in America 1856; Six Months in the Sandwich Islands, 1873; A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains, 1874; Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, 2 vols. 1880; The Golden Chersonese, 1882; Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan 2 vols, 1892; Among the Tibetans, 1894; many contributions to reviews and magazines. In 1896 she published a vol. of Views in Western China and Korea, collotyped from her own photographs. In 1898, after journeys in Korea, Siberia, and China extending over 3 years, she published Korea and her Neighbours, 2 vols ; The Yangtze Valley and Beyond, 1899; Pictures from China, 1900.

Mr. John Hollingshead was born in London in September, 1829, and was the son of Henry Randall Hollingshaed. He was educated at Homerton for a business life in the City and was placed with a London firm. At the age of twenty-six Charles Dickens engaged him for "Household Words," in which the young author did some really good work. After many years some of these short stories were reproduced in literary works of a representative kind. One or two of them will be found in "Cassell's Readings." He was also a contributor to many leading papers and magazines, amongst them being the "London Review," "Good Words," "Daily News," "Punch," "Athenæum," "Times of India," "Cornhill Magazine," "All the Year Round," and "Once a Week." Mr. Hollingshead did good work as a dramatist, and as a theatrical manager won victories of a substantial kind. In 1866, in connection with Mr. Dion Boucicault, he carried through an agitation which resulted in dramatic free trade. The attention of capitalists was called to the want of first class theatres in London, and since that date several have been built ; of these the Gaiety was the most popular. In December, 1868, it was opened by Mr. Hollingshead, and he made a great success of it. During his management of the Gaiety, the theatre, with its burlesques, in which E. Terry and Royce, with the Misses Kate Vaughan and Nellie Farren appeared, flourished. After giving up the Gaiety he managed the Alhambra and Niagara in London. He introduced the electric light to England and London in 1878. Principal Works.—"Miscellanies" (1874), "Plain English"(1882),"Footlights" (1883), "Niagara Spray" (1890) The story of "Leicester Square" (1892)' "Reminiscences" (1895). "Gaiety Chronicles" and "According to my Lights" (1900.)

Mr.John Heywood Johnstone was the son of the late Rev. George D Johnstone, rector of Creed, in Cornwall, He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1874, after which he went the South-Eastern Circuit. In 1885 he sat for the St. Austell division of Cornwall, but did not offer himself for re-election in 1886 or 1892. In 1893 he, having succeeded to the estate of Bignor Park, was returned for the Horsham division by a large majority, and had held the seat without opposition ever since, He was a J. P. and C.C. for Sussex, and 50 years old.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

A Grave Complication.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

Lady Curzon passed a good night and on the whole her condition is encouraging. Phlebitis has supervened, involving a lengthened and anxious illness and rapid progress cannot be expected.

This evening's bulletin says her Ladyship continues to make slow but gradual progress.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Lady Curzon passed a fair night last night, but is not quite so well this morning.

[Phlebitis is inflammation of a vein. When this occurs the blood in the vein is liable to coagulation, forming a clot or thrombus, which, if displaced from its original position, either makes its way as an embolus towards the heart and is there arrested, or passes through the cavities of the heart into the lungs, there sticking and giving rise to lung symptoms. If the thrombus is formed in the hæmorrhoidal plexus, it passes as an embolus by the portal system into the liver. If it is formed in the left side of the heart, it may pass into the large vessels at the root of the neck and reach the brain, giving rise to symptoms of brain disease. The great danger is embolism or the displacement of the clot from its original position.]

THE PROPOSED PARTITION OF BENGAL.

A RENEWED AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 11.

The sequel to the mass meeting held in the Calcutta Town Hall some months ago to protest against the Government proposals for the partition of Bengal is a lengthy memorial to the Governor-General in Council prepared by the Bengal Landholders' Association in which the objections to the scheme are fully set forth. The publication of this memorial may be taken as the beginning of a renewed agitation throughout the province consequent upon the general belief that the obnoxious measure is destined to be pressed forward during the ensuing legislative session.

THE INDIAN TEA CESS.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee notify that from the 1st to the 30th September, a bounty at the rate of nine pies per pound was paid on 320,890 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which a bonus has been paid from the beginning of the season to the 30th September, is 521,135 lbs.

A RANI'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Rani Hemangini Dassi, widow of the late Raja Prosonno Narain Deb Bahadur, was found dead in her room on Saturday morning. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dobbin, Coroner, assisted by a jury, viewed the body of the deceased at her residence preliminary to an inquest. The contents of the stomach of the deceased will be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner to Government for analysis.

THE ABOLITION OF THE MADRAS COMMAND.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 10.

Regarding the abolition of the Madras Command, the "Madras Mail" says the announcement comes as no surprise to the Military community of Southern India, however much it may be regretted in some quarters that the last vestiges of the local Commands-in-Chief are to be swept away. However much hill stations like Ootacamund and Naini Tal may bewail the loss of the pomp and circumstance associated with Lieutenant-Generals' headquarters and the staff resident there, the whole year round, there can be no doubt from the point of view of military efficiency that the new scheme is sound and is to be welcomed by all military men who are keen to see the army in India commanded and administered on practical lines We, in Southern India, shall lose a good deal by the change no doubt, for the scheme in its entirety involves abolition of several small military stations, the reduction of the status of others, and later on perhaps the transfer of a good many Corps—how many nobody yet knows—to the frontier. This is not a matter in which provincial views can be taken into account except, of course, so far as transfer of troops may affect the internal safegu arding of the country.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY FORGERY CASE.

In the local cause celebre known as the University forgery case Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day, sentencing the accused, a Guntur student, to four months' imprisonment.

THE MADRAS ELECTRICAL POWER SCHEME.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 11.

Major Joly de Lotbiniere's report on the utilisation of the Periyar water power to supply electricity to Madras has been considered by the Madras Government and is now before the Government of India for orders.

THE RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE.

Mr. G. T. Mackenzie I. C. S. Resident of Travancore and Cochin who retires shortly will be succeeded by Mr. James Andrew I. C. S. acting fourth member of the Board of Revenue.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE RE-DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The Secretary of State has generally approved of the principle of Mr. W. S. Meyers' scheme for the redistribution of the divisional charges of the Madras Presidency. The Accountant General of Madras has been asked to work out the financial details of the scheme. Besides several minor changes, two new districts will be formed out of the districts of North Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Cuddapah and South Arcot.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT NEAR POONA.

OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY NATIVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 10.

Further particulars regarding the unfortunate shooting case in which Lieutenant Thew, 120th Rajputana Infantry, and Lieutenant Gout, 94th Russell's Infantry, were concerned, show that the affair was purely accidental. The village of Bahuli is 23 miles from Poona, there being no regular road, but only a footpath to it. After crossing Lake Fife in a boat both officers went shooting blue pigeons in the neighbourhood of the village and it was while Lieutenant Gout was firing that the accident occurred.

A native lad, 16 years of age, was sitting in a Nullah on the other side of a high embankment unseen by Gout and Thew, and on hearing the discharge of the gun, he rose up suddenly and was struck by three pellets, one of which hit the side of his forehead, and the other two his arm. As the first wound bled somewhat freely the boy raised an alarm, which drew together the other villagers. The latter then began an assault on the officers, whom they struck with stones and sticks and eventually taking them to the village chowdi, where they were detained four hours.

They reached home late last night, but were taken back to the scene of the occurrence this morning by Mr. Guider, District Superintendent of Police, who held an inquiry into the occurrence. The boy was only slightly injured, but Lieutenants Thew and Gout were able to identify half-a-dozen of the villagers who committed the assault on them. These men will now be prosecuted.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

POONA, OCTOBER, 11.

Another account states that at Kharakwasla the Officers procured a boat and proceeded to the far end of lake Fife where they landed and continued their journey in search of green pigeons. They went to the village of Baboli and near it a boy was bathing in the stream. Unfortunately they did not see the boy and one of them fired a charge of small shot at some birds. One or two pellets hit the boy who, scared at the occurrence, shouted and screamed; the noise brought a large crowd of villagers who rushed at the officers and threw stones at them. They overpowered the officers and took them to the village chowdi where the Patel of the village took their guns and refused to let them go. However, after sometime they managed to get a letter sent to Mr. Sheppard, the Collector of Poona, and he immediately communicated with Mr. Guider, the District Superintendent of Police, who made enquiries. The two officers, however, were released after five hours' detention on promising to give some present as compensation.

Yesterday, the police instituted an inquiry and visited the spot which is 23 miles from Poona. They saw the boy who was accidentally shot, but he was apparently more frightened than hurt and is quite well. The officers accompanied the police to the spot and were able to identify some of the villagers who maltreated them and it is probable that the patel and villagers will be proceeded against for assaulting and wrongfully detaining officers. Both officers sustained some injuiries, none however being very serious.

FURTHER POSTAL FRAUD BY THE KIRKEE CLERK.

Dattaray Ramchandra Joshi, late clerk of th Kirkee Post Office, at present undergoing three years' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriating Rs. 10, from a registered letter in transit between Junur and Malegaum, was charged before Mr Baker, Additional Sessions Judge and two assessors on similar charges of abstracting Rs. 30 from a registered letter, in transit between Junur and Bombay. The letter on reaching Bombay was found to contain only. Rs. 30, the tenrupee note was traced to Junur, which accused is alleged to have paid to one Hurry Gopal at that place. The date of the offence is 9th June last. The defence contended that the note might have been abstracted at Bombay and passed through several hands. The assessors considered that the charge of abstraction had not been sufficiently proved. The Judge differed and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, taking into consideration the long term of imprisonment the accused was now undergoing.

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, OCT. 10.

The Civil and Military Officers in his Highness the Gaekwar's service gave an evening entertainment in the public park to-day in honour of Khan Bahadur Kersaspji Rustomji Dadachanji, the newly appointed Dewan of Baroda. The site near the pavilion was decorated with bunting, and a number of Kitson lamps and Chinese lanterns added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was not in Baroda, but their Highnesses Prince Fatehsingrao and Prince Shivajirao, the Resident, Col. Meade, the Assistant Resident, the Military Officers of the Cantonment and almost all the Civil and Military Europeans and native officers of the State, the Sardars, Darakdars, Mankaries and leading citizens of the city were present. After spending pleasantly a short time in greeting each other, all went up to the refreshment tables at 6 o'clock. The gathering dispersed at 7 o'clock after heartily cheering the Dewan Saheb.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN KATHIAWAR.

PORBANDAR, OCT. 10.

Meetings of the Mussalmans of Kathiawar were held on the 9th and 10th instant, one on the occasion of the opening of the additional buildings erected for the convenience of the Victoria Jubilee Madressa and Islam girls school. His Highness performed the opening ceremony which was largely attended. On the afternoon of 9th and 10th inst., meetings were held to devise ways and means for promoting religious and secular education among the Mussalmans of Kathiawar.

The trustees of the Madressa had invited many leading men from the province. Messrs. Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, who was elected president of the meetings, Yusufali, Suba of Amreli, Unwalla, Director of Public Instruction, Bhavnagar, Lakhani, Principal of Junagadh Madressa deputations from Junagadh, Dhoraji, etc., attended the gatherings. Resolutions to encourage secondary education and female education, etc., were adopted. About 500 Mussalmans were present at the meeting.

HEIR TO THE WADHWAN GADI.

WADHWAN, OCTOBER 11.

A son and heir was born to the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan by his Dholerawalan Rani Saheb yesterday morning. The whole town is rejoicing over this happy and auspicious event, as the birth of an heir to the Wadhwan Gadi has not taken place for some forty-three years.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISIT TO DHARWAR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

DHARWAR, OCT. 10.

His Excellency Lord Lamington arrived at Dharwar this morning and was received at the Railway station by the Collector and a number of the principal residents. During the morning the Governor received an address from the Municipal Council, in reply to which his Excellency remarked upon the success, which had attended the establishment of an agricultural farm. He held out no hope that the Government of India would respond favourably to the Municipality's request for a remission of the famine loan of forty thousand rupees, but sympathised with their anxiety for an improved water-supply, and hoped the evident prosperity of the inhabitants would enable them to take up the scheme. In regard to the establishment of a Technical School for the Southern Division, Government would, he said, be glad to hear the opinion of the local authorities as to how they would be willing to assist Government, but considered it was hardly likely to comply with the request to establish an Art College at Dharwar. The Governor subsequently visited the Training College and High School and the King Edward's Park, where prominent native gentlemen were presented. This evening a reception takes place at the Collector's bungalow.

HUBLI, OCT. 11.

H. E. the Governor this morning visited the Jail, the hospital and the Lunatic Asylum at Dharwar, and left for Hubli at 3 p.m. The departure was public all the officials attending at the station.

The Governor arrived at Hubli, at 4 p.m. and received the Municipal address, at the Town-Hall and laid the foundation stone of a new school. Afterwards His Excellency drove round the town. He leaves Hubli to-night for Gadag.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

On the return of 107th Pioneers from Somaliland, 87th Punjabis move by rail from Kirkee to Jhansi.

The Chitral reliefs arrived at Drosh, all well, yesterday.

The War Office have notified that all available accommodation for women on transports this season is bespoken, that no further applications for pssages to India for intended wives of soldiers can be received.

The transport Plassy from South ampton arrives in Bombay about the 25th instant.

Lieutenants M. I. Irani, and H. E. S. Leathes I. M. S., attached to the 121st Pioneers, are transferred for duty with the 113th Infantry on arrival.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 11.

Major Richard Cambridge, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, from Deolali.
Captain William Bennett, R A M C, from Somaliland.
Captain A Mitchell, R A M C, from Cawnpore.
Captain W A Williams, I S M D, from Calcutta.
Captain C H Renwick, 1st Norfolk Regiment from Deolali.
Lt-Colonel M Jacson, Devonshire Regiment, from Shahajehanpore.
Captain F C Tregear 16th Rajputs, from Shillong.
Captain C C Fenner, 59th Rifles, from Bannu.
Captain R I Rawlins, Northamptonshire Regiment, from Dalhousie.
Lieutenant E A Maude, 20th Punjabis from Miranshah.
2nd-Lieut R B Ramsay, East Lanc Regt, from Mian Meer.
Major G Reay, Wiltshire Regiment, from Kuldcuma.
Captain G Hallet, Ord. Depart, from Rangoon.
Lieut J A W Welsie, R A M C, from Secunderabad.
Captain J R Brunker, 1st West Riding Regiment, from Wellington.
Captain W P Gwynn, R A M C, from Wellington.
Captain William Nugent, 15th Hussars, on 10th October 1904.
2nd-Lieut W C Reid, 32nd Lancers, from Loralai.
2nd-Lieut G H Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from Quetta.
Captain Challenor, S L, 1st Leicestershire Regiment from England.
Captain G Broome, R F A, from Kirkee.
Captain J C MacSwiney, 2nd Connaught Rangers, from Ahmednagar.
2nd-Lieut O C Ward, 112th Infantry, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 11.

Lieut the Hon M C A Drummond, 2nd Black Watch to Umballa.
Captain Wm Bennett, R A M C, to Lucknow.

A NOVEL CHRISTMAS ANNUAL.

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., have had the happy thought of tapping the talent that exists among residents in India and Burmah by offering prizes of considerable value in open competition for sketches, stories, photos and verses. The result is a CHRISTMAS ANNUAL, believed to be the first thus prepared and published by an Indian Firm. The Annual is without advertisements, and though it may be singular in this direction it certainly forms a most favourable proof of the enterprise of the promoters and will add much to the popularity of the energetic firm that has put into practice this happy idea. There were twenty-nine competitions set forth in the prospectus and for these no less than 1,100 contributions went in. The prizes varied in value from five rupees to two hundred and fifty, totalling to over Rs. 4,000. The prize-taking contributions are all published in the "Annual," as well as some of the papers that took second prizes not contemplated in the prospectus, but awarded for special excellence. The designs on the front and back covers won each two hundred rupees. There are Indian Figure Studies, coloured, that gained a 200-rupee prize and many other interesting things are reproduced, sketches, humorous and serious, letter-press and pencil-work, a lady is told how to dress on a certain yearly income, so is a gentleman. For these two competitions there were over thirty contributions sent in. "How to Furnish a House" brought thirty-eight competitors for the 100-rupee prize it gained. Sixty-seven strove for best place in a "Shikar Story" competition, bearing two-hundred and fifty rupees as reward. Altogether, the "Annual" has evoked much interesting emulation in India, Ceylon, Burmah and the Straits Settlements, and makes a novel and entertaining Christmas Picture Paper, thoroughly Oriental in character-sketches and letter-press. The "Annual" contains the names and addresses of all the prize-winners. The price is one rupee per copy and the fact that the publication deals almost exclusively with Indian subjects makes it peculiarly adapted for despatch to home friends who keenly appreciate anything descriptive of life in this brilliant "Land of Regrets."

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

The steamer Inkonka under the Command of Captain W. O. Moore, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal, collided with the steam launch of Messrs. Charles Brown and Co. The occupants of the launch were thrown into the water, but were picked up by the passing launch of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. The launch sank.

AN amusing story has been recalled concerning the Czarina's known talent for caricaturing. All the Royal Family of Russia in turn had fallen victims to her pencil except her august husband, and he insisted on Her Majesty's trying her hand on him. She made various excuses, but he would not accept them, so at last the caricature appeared. The Czar, crowned and bearing the sceptre, was seated in a baby carriage drawn with a thread by his mother! The point was plain enough, and caused much restrained amusement among the courtiers ; but the Czar professed himself unable to see it and seemed anything but pleased with the production.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

THE second day's events in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports were contested yesterday afternoon in very favourable surroundings. The afternoon was cloudy and cool and at intervals a downpour threatened, but beyond a slight drizzle nothing occurred to mar the sport. The attendance was even larger than on the opening day, both in the enclosure and around the ropes of the open sides of the quadrangle. The programme, which was again an excellent one, embodied no less than seventeen events, most of these being finals of the preliminaries contested on Monday evening. The first event was the final of the 100 yards Flat Race for School Boys under 14 years, in which the eight boys left in from the four heats of the previous evening were put on their mettle. C. Spencer from the start showed his heels to the others and won easily. The second event on the card was the final of the Native Soldiers' 100 yards Flat Race which fell to Naik Murad Bakse of the 27th Light Cavalry, while second in order of merit was Abdul Sattar of the same Regiment. Event No. 3 for the quarter mile Flat Race Challenge Cup was won by Mr. F. Siddons in remarkably good time, while the laurels in the final of the Native soldiers' quarter mile Flat Race fell te Sowar Abdul Sattar again. Five competed for the Long Jump, open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Lieutenant Massy finally proving the best of the branch. An amusing feature among the events was the Two-legged race for School Boys under 14 years, Spencer and Scott, two boys from the Education Society's School were the first to get in, followed by Miller and Rushton of the Cathedral High School. There was a large number of entries for the Half mile Flat Race open to All-Comers, no less than twenty from various regiments having entered. Bombardier Dunkley, R. F. A., who has on more than one occasion been successful, earned a well-deserved victory from Pte. Sullivan of the R. G. A., having led almost in the whole course. The 120 yards Hurdle Race for members of the Gymkhana was another interesting feature of the evening's programme, although only a limited number entered. Lieutenant F S. Massy cleared the hurdles in fine style and scored over A. M. Forrest who was indeed very close at his heels at the finish. The next item in the programme was the Half-mile Steeple Chase Final for Native Soldiers only. This contest was easily won by Sepoy Sikandar Shah of the 129th D. C. O. Baluchis who figured prominently in the preliminaries on Monday. Six were in for the 220 yards Flat Race final open to British Soldiers and sailors, Pte. Sharp of the Black Watch winning from the second man in very good time. Another School Boys' event followed in the 220 yards Flat Race which fell to F. Hogan of St. Mary's College. Mr. P. F. Fischer sprinted in grand form in the 150 yards handicap and did not disappoint his many backers. He is one of the few who is hard to beat in a sporting event in which he has for years been a prominent figure, both in Bombay and Poona. The Half Mile Steeplechase for British Sailors and Soldiers was won by Piper J. Wright of the A. and S. Highlanders, who commenced well and negotiated the jumps with apparently no difficulty. The Rugby Football Playing members had a competition in a half-mile steeplechase in which a popular win went to Mr. A. Forrest. There was poor entry for the Veterans' Handicap among the Gymkhana members, and this gave cause for much disappointment. Only Mr. Heugh Symons and Mr. F. A. Reddie competed and although at the start it looked like the stalwart veteran winning, Mr. Reddie came up at the finish and just managed to pass him. The Tugs-of-War between teams of European and Native Regiments concluded a very pleasant afternoon's programme of Sports. Among the Europeans the Connaught Rangers beat the East Lancs and the 104th Rifles pulled over the local Pioneers.

After the Sports, Mrs. Hewett distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in Monday's and yesterday's events, at the conclusion of which Mr. F. R. Hill, one of the energetic Honorary Secretaries, called for three cheers for Mrs. Hewett. Similar cheers were also given for Messrs. Crum and Hill, the Honorary Secretaries, and Mr. Peachey, one of the Judges, who has evinced so much interest in these sports.

The results were as follows :—

100 Yards Flat Race. Final. (School Boys under 14 years.)
C. Spencer, Education Society's School 1
F. Savage, Cathedral High School 2
F. O'Gorman, St. Mary's College 3
Time—12secs.

100 Yards Flat Race. Final. (Open to Native Soldiers only.)
Naik Murad Buksh, 27th Light Cavalry ... 1
Abdul Sattar 27th Light Cavalry 2
Sowar Futteh Khan, 27th Light Cavalry ... 3
Time—10 4-5secs.

1-4 Mile Flat Race. (Challenge Cup.) (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)
F. Siddons 1
Lt. A. H. C. Garsia 2
C. M. Ward 3

Rest competing :—T. J. Read, D. H. Brand, P. F Fischer, A. Siddons and F. W. Pettit. Time—53 2-5secs.

1-4 Mile Flat Race. Final. (Native Soldiers only.)
Sowar, Abdul Sattar, 27th Light Cavalry ... 1
Naik Murad Buksh, 27th Light Cavalry 2
Pte. Ahmed Husein Khan, 110th Bo. Infantry 3
Time—57 1-5secs.

Long Jump. (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)
Lt F S Massy 1
C H Reberts 2

Rest competing:—C M Ward, R Hains, J Bannister. Winner jumped 20ft 10in.

Two-legged Race. (School Boys under 14 years.)
C Spencer, Education Society High School } 1
G Scott, Education Society High School... }
B Miller, Cathedral High School ..... } 2
A Rushton, Cathedral High School ..... }
A Coates, St Mary's College ..... } 3
E Garthwaite, St Mary's College ..... }

1-2 Mile Flat Race. (Open to all Comers.)
Br A Dunkley, R F A 1
Pte Sullivan, 2nd Connaught Rangers..... 2
Gr R McCormack, R G A 3

Rest competing :—Pte H Rhodes, 2nd Yorks Regiment, Pte C Jones, 1st Cheshire Regiment, F T Chadwick, Piper J Wright, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Pte C Gray, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Sowar Abdul Sattar, 27th Light Cavalry, Lt A H C Garsia, Sepoy Sekandar Shah, 129th D C O Baluchis, Pte Damier, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Pte Brien, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Pte Cronan, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Pte Grey, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Gr McCheyne, R G A, Lce-Corpl Murdoch, The Black Watch, Pte Barnes, 2nd E L Regiment, Pte Holiday, 2nd E L Regiment, Pte W Farrar, 2nd E L Regiment. Time—2min 11 3-5secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race. (Open to Members and Hony. Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)
Lieut F S Massy 1
A M Forrest 2
Rest competing :—T J Read, J Mackenzie.—Time 18 2-5secs.

1-2 Mile Steeplechase. Final (Native Soldiers only.)
Sepoy Sikundar Shah 129th DCO Baluchis. 1
Sepoy Scolia 120th Rajputana Infantry... 2
Havildar Baldi 122nd Rajput Infantry..... 3

220 Yards Flat Race. Final. (Open to British Sailors and Soldiers only).
Pte. Sharp, The Black Watch..... 1
Sergt B. Grainge, West Yorks..... 2
Br. Grayley, R. F. A..... 3
Time—24 secs.

220 Yards Flat Race. Final. (School Boys 14 years of age and over).
P. Hogan, St. Mary's College..... 1
R. James, Indo-British Institution..... 2
C. Hurst, St. Mary's College..... 3

Rest competing :—L. Ward, Cathedral High School; G. Swingler, Education Society's School ; Mahomed Yusouf, Anjuman-I.-Islam H. School.
Time—25 1-5 secs.

150 Yards Flat Race. Handicap (Members only.)
P F Fischer, 5 yards..... 1
Lieut F S Massy, Scratch 2
E E Coombs, 12 Yards 3

Also competed :—Col G Leake, 10 yards, R Haines.

12 yards, D H Brand, 6 yards, F W Petit, 7 yards, A M Forrest, 7 yards, W G Warburton 14 yards, W F Rutherford, 14 yards, J Bannister, 15 yards, J D Johnston, 10 yards, C H Roberts, 12 yards, E R Fischer, 10 yards, Lieut A W Daldy. Time—15 2-5secs

1-2 Mile Steeplechase. (Open to British Sailors, and Soldiers.

Piper J Wright, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 1
Br Carnegie, R F A 2
Pte Brennan, 2nd E L Regiment 3

Also competed :—Br A Dunkley, R F A, Pte H Rhodes, 2nd Yorks Regiment, Pte C Gray, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Lce-Corpl Baston, 1st Cheshire Regiment, Sergt B Grainge, West Yorks, Pte Reilly, 2nd Connaught Rangers, Gr McCheyne, R G A, Pte Thomas, 2nd E L Regiment, Pte Barnes, 2nd E L Regiment, Dr Grayley, R F A. Time—2mins 45 2-5secs,

1-2 Mile Steeplechase. (Rugby Football playing Members.)

A Forrest 1
T J Read 2
H Blair 3

Also competed :—D H Brand, H M Kendall, E H Montgomery, P F Fischer, Lieut J G Lecky. Time—3mins 3-5secs.

120 yards Veterans Handicap. (Members only). (Post Entries will be accepted.)

F A Reddie 1
H Symons 2

Tug of War. (A.) Final. (British Soldiers and Sailors.)

Connaught Rangers beat the East Lancashires from Poona.

Tug of War. (B.) (Native Soldiers).

The 104th Rifles beat the local 121st Pioneers team.

This afternoon the Mounted Sports in connection with the Meeting will be held on the Marine Lines ground and some good horsemanship may be looked forward to.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY, 13TH OCTR. 1904.

2-30 P.M..... Pony Jumpinz.
3-45 P M..... Tent Pegging by Sections.
4-15 P.M..... "V. C." Race.
4-30 P.M..... Pony Scurry.
4-45 P.M..... Ladies Nom n tion.
5- 0 P.M..... Postilion Race.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
A. and S. Meeting.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices Esplanade road Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present: Brigadier-General, Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbnn, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

REFUND OF TAXES.

The Board considered memorandum by Chairman proposing that the Board should claim from Government refund of txes during the period the plot south of the Old Town Barracks was in the occupation of the Military Department.

The Chairman proposed that the refund should be claimed from Government on account of Municipal taxes paid by the Board during the period the ground had been in occupation by the Military Department.

Dr. Veigas moved as an amendment that rent should be claimed from Government from 1st April 1904 at the rate of Rs. 1,950 per annum being 3 per cent on the scheduled value of the plot in addition to a refund of Municipal taxes paid up to that date for periods during which the ground had been in occupation by the Military Department.

On a division the amendment was carried.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL COLLECTOR.

The Board recorded Government Resolution in the General Department, appointing Mr. S. M. Edwards, I.C.S. to be additional Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act vice Mr. McNeil, I. C. S.

REMOVAL OF A BARRIER.

Considerations was given to circular on letter from the Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, asking that the barrier at the end of the Ride in front of the new Church Gate Street Station might be removed to a position further north.

It was resolved that the barrier might be moved as requested and that the Resident Engineer might be informed that the Board had no objection to the necessary metalling being done by the Railway Company. It was further resolved that the Government should be requested to sanction the modification of the disputed plan in accordance with the new condition.

The Board then adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

The revenue receipts from all sources, including the Interest and Pilotage Accounts, for the half year ending 30th September 1904, were Rs. 39,07,000 and exceeded the receipts for the corresponding period of last year (which were the highest on record) by Rs. 39,000. The following statement compares the revenue receipts of the two periods :—

	1st half of 1903-04	1st half of 1901-05
Bunder Properties	10,76,000	10,44,000
Prince's and Victoria Docks ..	15,70,000	15,8.,000
Merewether Dry Dock	79,000	74,000
Interest and Misc llaneous	89,000	9?, 00
Fort Department	1,09,000	1,11,000
Pilotage Account	1,05,000	1,07,000
Total ..	36,27,000	39,07,000

The result is satisfctory, and indicates a continuance of the prosperity attending the Trade of the Port,

At a meeting of the Trustees held on the 4th inst, sanction was given to the purchase of two 30-cwtf hand cranes for rail-borne goods, provision o, Rs. 2,200 for which has been made in the current year's Budget.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Sept 1904.	Total from 1st April to 30th Sept 1904.	For week ending 30th Sept 1903.	Total from 1st April to 30th Sept 1903.
Vessels pilotedinto harbour	21	530	12	553
Do. „ out of „ ...	26	571	19	539
Do. transported	10	475	20	4 7
Do. attended to	1	16	7	43
Do. warped	2	12	...	5

LONDON LIEE IN TUDOR TIMES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Here, he wrote, are girls with angels' faces, so kind and obliging that you would prefer them to all your muses. Besides, there is a custom here never to be sufficiently recommended. Wherever you come you are received with a kiss by all; when you take your leave you are dismissed with kisses; you return—kisses are repeated. They come to visit you—kisses again; they leave you—you kiss them all round. Should they meet you anywhere—kisses in abundance; in fine, wherever you move there is nothing but kisses.

Again, whenever a couple danced together, a kiss was the customary fee for the gentleman.

Perhaps this accounts for the early marriages which are a marked feature of Tudor times. An unmarried girl of twenty was regarded as a hopeless old maid. The Tudor people did not believe in long engagements. The prospective bridegroom was not allowed time to change his mind, for the wedding followed the betrothal as a matter of course after the lapse of forty days.

This rapid survey of a remarkable book, filled from the first page to the last with matter of enthralling interest, has perforce to be incomplete. One phrase that is too delicious to overlook is the Tudor equivalent for a horse thief. He was styled—"A Prygger of Prauncers.'

Of wireless telegraphy adapted to the uses of the telephone we have heard much, and now there is a development in Italy more complex and important still. The "Newcastle Chronicle's" Rome correspondent states that it may be summarised as the automatic wireless electric post, and claims to have solved the problem of transmitting ordinary transcript correspondence—that is reproducing not alone the word but the autograph itself. It is further claimed that this can be done at higher speed than that of the ordinary telegraph, and with perfect security for secrecy. The inventor of this marvellous apparatus is Signor Gregoria Pausa, whose name is already known in connection with wireless telephones.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Football Grounds.

THE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

ATHLETICS AT THE OVAL

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Now that every one of the League teams has played three matches or more followers of the game are able to form fairly confident judgments of the quality of some at least of them. Preston North End, Blackburn Rovers, and Sheffield Wednesday are clearly strong; and on the other hand Bury, Stoke and Woolwhich Arsenal seem to be inferior to the great majority of their rivals. Each of the three first-named sides played a most successful game on Saturday and after their victories—the third in the case of each—it is no longer possible to doubt their greatness whatever uncertainty one may feel as to such sides at Manchester City, Everton and Aston Villa. Sheffield Wednesday are of course the champions of the last two seasons and their splendid beginning which makes it clear that they have not in the least deteriorated must for the moment at any rate dim the championship hopes of Manchester and all other towns. Their victory over Bury was gained away from home and by as many as three goals.

Manchester City have yet to show their best last season's form. They had on the whole the better of the game at Nottingham, but there was much weak play at decisive times before goal. Three matches have now been gone through and the City forward record is only three goal-getting successes. This is a sad falling off from last season's beginning. A victory was expected on Saturday, for Notts are no more than a moderate side. Moreover the side is much changed and has not yet settled down to its best game. Earle, the new goalkeeper, was the Nottingham saviour. Many weak and many wide shots were sent against him, but he had a good share of difficult shots as well and he was only once beaten.

Blackburn Rovers can still boast an unpenetrated goal. Stoke only once seemed likely to break the fair record, and this was when a wide shot was made from close quarters while the net was without a defender. Not only was the peerless Crompton's department firm but the Rovers' forwards were again irresistible. Just now the old club is the chief pride of Lancashire—not the only pride, for Preston have won a third victory and still head the League table. Preston had a sterner opposition from Derby County than Blackburn had, but they were always the better side. Whether City find their form in time or not, Lancashire is, we may rest assured, not likely to be without claimants to the championship.

The week unfortunately brought two disappointments for Everton. They had their short flourishing hour, and it has been followed by a beating at home by Aston Villa and another at Newcastle. Everton were unfortunate in the last match. They deserved to draw, but they got only one goal against two. They had, alas! the mortification of being beaten in the last minute. One's sympathy always goes out to the losers in such a case. To score a winning goal when the referee has his whistle at his lips seems to take quite an unfair advantage of brave opponents.

Manchester was the scene of one of these sensational late triumphs on Saturday. United were beaten by Bolton Wanderers at Clayton, and a crowd of nearly 30,000 people went away from the ground melancholy. Defeat was not thought of after the great display of the previous week. That display, alas! was not repeated. United performed only moderately. They had the encouragement of an early goal, but they never showed the irresistible dash which dismayed Bristol. Really, Bolton deserved to win, for they quite held their own in the game and they had the shouts of the greatest crowd of the afternoon against them. Bolton are the strongest side among all United's rivals, and probably none will escape defeat from them. They thoroughly deserve a place in the First Division and they are pretty sure to arrive there. But as yet no other team seems likely to beat United in the race. West Bromwich merely drew against Blackpool and Liverpool showed quite moderate form again, though they of course gained two points against such a side as Bradford.

Among the Northern Union Clubs, Broughton Rangers were unfortunate in having to meet Leigh with a much weakened team. Wilson had been in the doctor's hands, and Widdeson did not turn out, whilst the inexorable "working clause" forced Hogg to take a rest. The spectators, however, had an agreeable surprise when they found that the "A.N. Other" of the advertised team was S. James's brother. The unexpected one certainly did strengthen the side, and he justified his selection by scoring a clever try, which enabled the Rangers to share evenly the points. It is to be hoped that W. James's return will be something to raise the play of the Rangers to its former standard of excellence—a pretty considerable undertaking. There was nothing very striking in Saturday's game. Leigh scored first—a try that ought easily to have been prevented. A misunderstanding between Poole and Harris allowed Messer a chance to kick the ball away. Bennett raced up, grounded it over the Rangers line, and Johnson kicked a rather lucky goal, the ball bouncing on the crossbar and falling through the posts. The effort of W. James was the outstanding feature of the sec ond half. The ball had been kicked into touch by Poole close to the corner flag, and from the scrum it came out to S. James, who handed it to his brother. Feigning to pass, he dodged delightfully and crossed the Leigh line between the goalposts. The combination of both teams was weak, and both full backs easily staved off "short" attacks.

Salford owe their first defeat this season to the inability of their forwards in the pack and the lack of cohesion amongst the backs. The Bradford backs, on the other hand, were quick to seize the openings, and had it not been for Lomas, who alone of the visitors' backs showed anything like the form expected of the members of such a team, the score would certainly have been much heavier. St. Helens again proved that they are at present the weakest combination in the League by allowing Swinton to run up the highest score of the day against them. Except for a few occasional bursts by the forwards, St. Helens were outclassed in all points of the game. Unless their rear division is considerably strengthened, Saturday's losers will certainly be found again in the Second Division next season.

Notwithstanding that Oldham had to take the field with a forward playing at full back they easily overcame Batley. The game was onesided, but it proved clearly that Oldham will have to be reckoned with in the race for the championship. Warrington were unlucky to suffer defeat at Hull. It was a splendid struggle throughout, and at the finish only one point divided the teams. Fish made a welcome reappearance. Hull Kingston Rovers, like St. Helens, have still to register their first point in the League table. They found the Wigan team in good form, and had to return without scoring. Wakefield's winning career received a check at Halifax, and Leeds only just managed to win at the expense of the much-improved Widnes team. Houghton proved a tower of strength to Runcorn at Hunslet, where superior goal-kicking by A. Goldthorpe won the match by the margin of one point.

The autumn meeting of the South London Harriers, held at Kennington Oval, on Saturday, drew quite a record crowd, there being about 20,000 present. This patronage was well deserved, inasmuch as the programme put forward was one of the finest offered this year. Three items were exceptionally attractive—namely, a two mile handicap (limit 50 yards), in which A. Shrubb was at scratch; a level sprint over 100 yards, in which J. W. Morton and A. Duffey were competing; and a relay mile between teams from the best clubs in the country. In the two miles race, Shrubb, as usual, went off at a great pace, and rapidly gained on the field. With but half a mile to go, he was with the leaders, and stayed there until a furlong from home. Here he made an effort, and came away with ease, winning comfortably from D. F. McNicol in 9 min. 22 4-5sec. In the final of the "Hundred," there were J. W. Morton, A. F. Duffey, C. H. Jupp, and J. A. Miller. All were together at the half-distance, after a splendid start. Morton, however, then came away, and breasted the tape a yard ahead of Jupp, with Duffey last. The time, 9 4-5 sec., equals Duffey's "grass" record made at Leicester on July 20, 1901. For the relay race the Birchfield Harriers could not complete their team. The Salford team, with inside position, soon had a useful lead, which amounted to ten yards at 660 yards. J. W. Morton then took up the running for the next 220 yards on behalf of the promoting club, and had reduced the gap to four yards at the joining line; the "join," however, was badly bungled, and Brierley, for the Salford Harriers, held a long lead—so long, indeed, that defeat seemed impossible. He, however, failed to stay at the pace he set himself, and fell all to pieces in the last 100 yards, even failing to secure a place. The West of Scotland team scored first place, with the S. L. H. second.

The last English polo tournament of the year was concluded at Rugby on Saturday, and although play will be kept up in a few instances until the beginning of October, the polo season is now practically over. Friday's semi-final resulted in a fairly even game, which Handley Crosswon, beating the Tigers of the team of Comte de Madre, donor of the Cup—by six goals to four. The other semi-final, however, which preceded it, was a very one-sided affair, Bilton Park, a team which included Mr. W. McCreery, Mr. F.C. Menzies, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gough (16th Lancers), who is D.A.A.G. at the Staff College; and Mr. A. Flower, of Stratford-on-Avon, easily beating the Soldiers Past and Present, who were Mr. W.V. Beatty, Major W.F. Ricardo and Captain G.J. Fitzgerald, both of the Blues, and Major J. Vaughan of the 10th Hussars, by eight goals to one. So Bilton Park had as opponents in Saturday's final Handley Cross (Messrs. H. Rich, F. J. Mackey, M. Raoul-Duval, and F. O. Ellison), who won a well-contested game by seven goals to five. This is the second time that Handley Cross have won the cup, but Mr. Buckmaster, who assisted Messrs. Rich, Mackey, and Ellison on the occasion of their 1901 victory, was now replaced by Mr. Maurice Raoul-Duval, who is the best French polo player. Curiously enough, both Mr. M. Raoul-Duval and Mr. Buckmaster were in last year's winning Rugby team. The Comte de Madre, who gave the challenge cup five years ago, is a Frenchman resident at Rugby, and the first time the tournament was played, two well-known French players—the Marquis de Villavieja and Baron Edouard de Rothschild—were, with Mr. A. Rawlinson and Mr. F. A. Gill, in the Deauville (Normandy) Polo Club team which won. The cup has, by the way, to be won three years in succession to become the absolute property of any team.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Referring to the Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes :—Thus from all points of view the Bombay Port Trust stands first in all India. It is the most prosperous and financially the strongest organisation of the kind in the country. Calcutta is far behind. Indeed that "Imperial" city had only the other day to borrow the able Secretary of Bombay to steer its bark by asking him to accept its Vice-Chairmanship. Of course, we must give due credit to the pioneers of the Trust, able and stalwart men of skill and talent, thoroughly experienced and businesslike and withal far-sighted, who understood the wants and needs and the potentialities of Bombay. Its invaluable geographical position was fully appreciated by them from the very first. The talents of a Ballard and an Ormiston and the mercantile sagacity of a Bythell and a Forbes Adam, or a Graham and a Maxwell, besides many others, reared the foundations and raised the edifice. It is creditable to notice that their successors in office, each and all, in their own special line, have not only kept that edifice in the highest state of efficiency, but applied themselves with unabated courage and unbounded assiduity to place the coping stone thereon.

SPECULATION ABOUT LORD CURZON'S MOVEMENTS.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses :—Gratifying as is the news of the steady improvement in Lady Curzon's health, it is rather disappointing to hear that Lord Curzon will not be able to reach India before Christmas. It is understood that among the measures which will be put upon his anvil as soon as he returns to India, the separation of executive from judicial functions occupies a high place. According to a contemporary's English correspondent he is believed to have drawn up a scheme already. If Lord Curzon had been in a position to return to India early and make an announcement before Christmas, it would have put heart into the National Congress. When Sir Henry Cotton presides, as he has consented to do, the Congress is bound to be a great success for the occasion; but his position enables him only to put more muscle—speaking figuratively—than heart into any body which must struggle to obtain recognition at the hands of those who are at the helm of the administration.

LORD RIPON MEMORIAL.

There is to be a memorial of Lord Ripon. The "Gujerat Mitra" says :—After so many years educated India has become alive to the importance of having a memorial of Lord Ripon, the most popular of Indian Viceroys, in their midst. The Capital Committee had voted a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of erecting a statue to Lord Ripon. It will be the most loyal duty of every Indian to help on the movement which Madras has revived, and no difficulty will be found, we believe, to find the required funds. Over Rs. 10,000 have already been subscribed and we believe a systematic effort will be made to make up the required amount from every big town or city in India.

EXAMINATIONS UNDER CANVAS.

The "Rast Goftar" pleads the cause of the students who are going up for the University examinations this year, and remarks :—From preparations which are now ahead, it appears that the University authorities have again decided to set up their favourite canvas mandup for this year's examination on the same inconvenient spot where it has been erected for the last several years to the complete annoyance and inconvenience of thousands of student submitting themselves as candidates for examinations. The unfortunate incident of the last year, which ended in the death of a student who took ill from the effects of sunstroke, contracted within its roofs, does not seem to have had any effect in bringing round the authorities to pay heed to the grievances of the students. The spot selected is in a quite out-of-the-way locality, removed from railway stations and tramway lines, and aggravates the complaints against the scant accommodation provided in the shape of a gruesome shanty of mere bamboos and canvas. The erection of the Congress Shamiana on the grounds of the Oval next Xmas, might be a good reason for not locating this time's examination mandap on the same sites. It was, however, open to the University authorities to apply for and utilize the part of the maidan facing it, and situated between the Post Office and the B.B. and C.I. Ry. Buildings. In its present situation the mandap is removed from the nearest Railway station by half-a-mile and the students have to foot it under the trying heat of the sun and to wait outside the mandap under the open sun till such time that its doors are opened for admittance.

CONTRIBUTION FROM NATIVE STATES.

The "Praja Bandhu" observes :—The British Government have in contemplation the levying of a contribution of ten per cent on the Revenues of the native States as their quota towards the defences of India. The subject is discussed in the London "Times," and it may be presumed therefore that it is not a mere Bazar "gup." We trust that as a matter of simple fairness the native States will be allowed to have their say in this matter, and hope that the Princes controlling the destinies of these States will firmly, but with due respect, not miss the opportunity of laying unreservedly before the authorities their views of the question. Considering the present fallen condition of native India, and the state of perpetual tutelage to which they are reduced, we are not at all sanguine that their side of the question will be represented with the candour and vigour which their case would seem to require.

"To-day" tells a story about a certain M. P. who is in the habit of buying a paper from the same newspaper boy every evening on his way to the House. It chanced that one evening when he came to put his hand into his pocket he found he had come out without a single penny. He hesitated a moment, and then explained the position to the lad. "Don't mind about that, sir," was the reply; "you can pay for it to-morrow. It will be all right." "And to-morrow, my boy, I may be dead," said the politician, with the idea of impressing a moral lesson upon the youthful mind. The answer of the lad left the moralising legislator gasping. "Well, sir, if that is the case, it will be no great loss, after all."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Tuesday.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Konkan, and general rain in the Deccan, while local rain is reported from the West Central Provinces, South Peninsula, the East Coast, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Among more important falls may be mentioned Sholapur three inches, Ratnagiri, two, Goa, Amraoti, and Jalpaiguri 1 1-2, Mormugao, Bangalore, Poona, Balasore, and Dhubri one, Chitaldroog, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Seoni and Bhamo 1-2 inch. The pressure is low in the West Bay, North-east Arabian Sea and Upper Sind and is high and in moderate to considerable excess in North-east India and Burma. Skies are cloudy over the whole Peninsula, especially in the Deccan, Konkan and the East Coast. The temperature has been higher than usual in North-west and Central India, the largest excess being shown in Gujarat and North-west Peninsula. Rain is probable in the next 24 hours in the East and West Coasts, in the Peninsula, Deccan, South India and the West Central Provinces. Local rain is possible in East Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though somewhat irregular show a rise over a large area. The barometer varies but slightly from normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Khandwa, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Deesa, and 7° to 8° in defect at Trichinopoly, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bijapur; minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Khandwa and Hoshangabad and Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Deesa and the lowest 63° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Berar, the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and at Ahemedabad, Bhavnagar-Para and Veraval.

Rain has fallen at several stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and in Berar. The heaviest falls reported are :—2"81" at Sholapur, 1"60" at Ratnagiri, 1"50" at Amraoti and 1"15" at Mormugao.

Weather is slightly unsettled and rain in local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning is likely in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies Ceylon, Berar and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 7th October.

With the approval of H E the Comr-in-C in India the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments—87th Punjabis—2nd Lieut B de L Brock South Staffordshire Regt attached 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Co Officer date 25th Sept.

2nd Lieut Brock has subsequently been transferred to the 126th Baluchistan Infantry 110th Mahratta Light Infantry—2nd Lieut D H Powell Royal Munster Fusiliers attached 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be double Co Officer dated 29th Sept.

2nd Lieut Powell will be attached to the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry until further orders.

With the concurrence of the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces, Madras and Burma the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment—Capt W O Grant 127th Baluch Light Infantry to be Assit Inspector of Army Signalling Madras Bombay and Burma for the season 1904-5.

The undermentioned Officer will on arrival in India be attached to the Battalion specified with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army—2nd Lieut O A Duke Unattached List to 2nd Battalion Welsh Regt.

The following posting and appointment are ordered :—Capt F G T Deshon From 36th Battery R F A to 45th Battery R F A and 2nd Lieut A P Langhorne from No 73 Coy R G A to 24th Hazara Mountain Battery.

Capt R E Firyce Supply and Transport Corps is appointed Commandant of the 12th Mule Corps vice Capt C H G Moore Supply and Transport Corps appointed Chief Transport Officer to the Force in Tibet.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned Officer on arrival from England are posted as follows :—Lieuts M S Irani to Bombay Dist; I D Jones to Minor Dist; W T Findayson to Poona Dist; S W Jones to Poona Dist; W T McCowen to Quetta Dist; H E Stanger Leathes to Bombay Dist; and J Anderson to Sind District.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The following transfer is ordered :—Lieut R Rutherford from the Poona List to the Bombay List.

The undermentioned Officers; Non-Commissioned Officers and men are reported to have passed the examination held on the termination of the 1 4 Summer Course of the Army Veterinary School Poona :—Capt J W Hope 12th Battery Royal Field A with credit; Lieut G St L Thornton 66th Battery Royal Field A; Major A G W Moore 47th Light Cavalry; Major D G Boaz 29th Lancers; Second Horse Shoeing Smith Packham 4th Hussars; Shoeing Smith Kemp 4th Hussars; Sergeant Farrier C Sherwood 6th Dragoon Guards; Corpl Shoeing Smith Gilbert 6th Dragoon Guards with credit; Corpl Shoeing Smith R Larkins 14th Hussars Corpl Shoeing Smith S Harris 10th Hussars; Shoeing Smith A Hawke L Battery R H A; Shoeing Smith F Newport 18th Battery R F A Shoeing Smith J Mandsley 29th Battery R F A; Corpl Shoeing Smith J W Cocker 32nd Battery R F A; Shoeing Smith J Morris 33rd Battery R F A; Shoeing Smith R T Frost 38th Battery R F A with credit; Shoeing Smith W Tuppenny 45th Battery R F A Sheing Smith J Rogers 46th Battery R F A; Sergt Farrier H Davey 47th Battery R F A; Shoeing Smith M O Dwyer 62nd Battery R F A; Corpl Shoeing Smith H J Baldrey 67th Battery R F A; with credit; Shoeing Smith G Williams No 9 Mountain Battery R G A; Sergt J G Doig 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; Lance Corpl B C A Aikinson 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regt with credit; Corpl B Lumper, Lance Corpl J Philpott and Private H Harstreaves 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regt; Lance Corpl W Carpenter 2nd Battn Border Regt; Lance Corpl F Sendall 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regt with credit; Private H Davis 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Quarter-Master Sergt H War Mounted Infantry School; Sergt J Mortlock; Sergt G Frost Corpl T G Williams and Bombardier C R Waugh Supply and Transport Corps Bombay Command.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted by H M's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut C E M Mayne 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry Lieut G Hutchinson 2nd Rajputana Infantry, Capt A W Chitty 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Major W S P Ricketts Indian Medical Service, Capt G McPherson Indian Medical Service, Capt A W Tuke Indian Medical Service and Sub-Conductor W J Chambers Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of China on medical certificate :—107th Pioneers—Lieut P Ashfield attached 110th Mahrattas for one year Pension service fifth year commenced 18th July 1904.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

ANOTHER CAB WAR.

The cab war is not ended. The present is only a time of truce. So at least "one of the little men," as he calls himself, one who drives his own cab, and does not employ others, informs me. Many of the big companies, he says, are in pecuniary difficulties; their case is being made worse by the rigour with which Scotland Yard sweeps off the streets any cabs the least aged, and with so many reducing the numbers of their turnouts, there will soon be so many men for few cabs that the masters are bound to endeavour to "get their own back." The fight will come in the spring, says my informant, so London had better lay in a stock of motor cars in readiness. And it would not be a bad plan if the men themselves took fewer holidays.

THAT HORRID NARCOTIC.

It was command of words—in English—which, backed by a fine presence, gained the Archbishopric of York for Thompson. According to Monckton Milnes, who had the story from the Dean of Windsor, when Queen Victoria rejected Waldegrave and nominated Thompson Palmerston told her that she knew nothing about it. "No more do you," the Queen is reported to have retorted. There seems to have been none more surprised than the worthy Archbishop himself. He had been suffering acutely from toothache, and upon medical advice had resorted to narcotics. After a particularly bad night he set out for his doctor, and his wife besought him not to submit to further narcotics, as after them he was not himself for some hours. On the way he met the postman, who handed him a letter announcing his perferment from Gloucester to York. He rushed back and burst excitedly into the house, the toothache all forgotten. Zoe, Zoe! he cried, what do you thing has happened? I am Archbishop of York! There, what did I tell you? rejoined his devoted wife. You've been taking that horrid narcotic again, and this time are quite out of your head.

IN HOLIDAY MOOD.

Any excuse serves for a holiday for the working classes, be the holiday within or without the Act of Lord Avebury. Edinburgh takes its annual Autumn Holiday on Sept. 19. Autumn is that season comprising the three months between summer and winter, but, astronomically regarded, commences on September 23. No matter, the Scot crowds in his vacation the 19th, and gets his Hibernian, Heart of Midlothian, St. Bernard, and lesser football clubs to play football for him as he does every Saturday and other semi-rest days throughout the nine months during which the season lasts. A public holiday of this character means the distribution of money over a wider area than is generally suspected. It is the working classes who have made the excursion revenue of the railway companies, and their travels upon such days as these have had this effect, that Sandy and his wife can now travel together just as far for 8d. as Sandy solus was able, twenty-five years ago, for 7d. During that period passenger traffic has doubled, and the extra cost to the railways is only one-eight more than it was when the numbers carried were fifty per cent. fewer.

THE PRICE OF PRIVILEGE.

Sir Alfred Jones is not the only man who has found a title expensive, albeit not all have been victimised in the manner he describes. Some men have declined honours offered without running the risk of what they might entail. Carlyle preferred "a quarter of a pound of good tobacco" to a baronetcy, although he accepted the Prussian Order of Merit "because that is never given save for merit only." The late Sir Robert Wright fought hard against the inevitable knighthood conferred upon his reaching the Bench; but justice Denman, son of a baron and a famous Chief Justice, did successfully resist, a respect in which Sir William Harcourt and Lord James of Hereford were disappointed upon first taking office. A refusal was as well put by Major Karl Davis as by most men, the "Gazette" recording that he had resigned his C.B., "having expressed a wish that he might be permitted to serve his Majesty without any reward." Blowitz refused an Order which Bismark wanted to confer, and the late Mr. H. J. Palmer, another famous journalist, begged to be excused acceptance of the knighthood offered him

SHORT CUTS TO DEBRETT.

Tennyson would once have preferred to have a title for his eldest son rather than for himself, and Lyon Playfair would not have accepted his peerage had not his boys had fortunes of their own. It is generally the wife of the recipient or his family who are most concerned about honour. Thus it fell out that Herman Merivale's father having refused the K.C.B. was compelled after telling his wife of what he had done to write off and cancel his former letter. But it was too late; the honours list had been closed. The question has its other side. There is a story of the late Sir John Pope Hennessy having won his first Governorship and a knighthood for fulfilling his promise to keep away thirteen men who would turn the scale in a division. He dined and wined them the legend runs so hospitably, that the first man who escaped was found at two o'clock in the morning trying in the belief that he was at home to let himself into Westminster Abbey with his latch key.

WESTERNISING THE EAST.

Until eleven years ago there was no an inch of railway in Siam. To-day we see a Belgian firm carrying off the order for a big undertaking in this direction for "the kingdom of the free," as the homename of Siam means. Siam is leaping forward as Japan did. She has had her future King in England for nine years, and he has gone back now to learn something about his own country. I will be his teacher," said his excellent father at the banquet when they welcomed him home from Sandhurst and Oxford. While the Prince was Westernising his mind over here, they were Westernising matters in Siam. We sent them officers from India to teach them to police their districts; Belgium sent two assistants to help the British Adviser to the Ministry of Justice in the matter of legal administration; and now a busy little Japanese lawyer is remodelling the whole legal code of the country. The King has his harem and his sacred umbrella and all manner of flummery; but he has got some ships with quick-firers, and railways are sprouting all over the land. Mere woman is not counted as a personal entity in the census of Siam, but the Queen appears in bloomers and a fancy blouse at public receptions; and electric trams, controlled by Danes, run at no end of a pace over an eleven miles' route in and about Bangkok.

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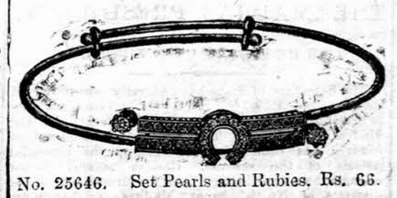

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

SIR JOHN FRENCH issued an Army Order at Aldershot, in which he expresses his warm appreciation of the high state of efficiency which has been attained by the troops under his command during the various training operations and the recent Army Manœuvres. The "Military Mail" says:—We incline to the belief that much good has been done that many lessons have been learned, and that money has been well laid out. . . . Never before have such operations been carried out in England. The conception was daring in the extreme, and if there have been faults—as undoubtedly there have been—let us be charitable, and make allowance for the lapses of first undertakings. . . . Sir John French did his best but had to admit that Bismarck was right when he said there were a hundred ways into England, but he was looking for a single one out. This surely is one great satisfaction of the mimic war. . . . It is an education for the soldier to get along the country lanes. To all who went down into Essex during the last fortnight the country is now an open book, whereas, probably before it was a mystery. Knowledge of the roads and byeways of our own country is one of the most necessary accomplishments, and it is and undisguised fact that many a travelling German band knows more of our geography than we do ourselves. If, therefore, the Army has become better acquainted with Essex though these manœuvres it has accomplished something extremely useful.

The "Broad Arrow" says:—Under the title of "a Plea for history," a correspondent in the "Times" writes with great ability and insight. The point he wants to make is that, instead of wasting time in studying the Continental struggle of 1870, the officer of to-day should devote every minute to a study of the struggle in the Far East. For Japan is an Island Power at death-grips with a Continental Power, a position in which we ourselves may be in the future. Therefore the campaign has an interest for us greater than any other since Waterloo. But to enable the British Army to profit by its lessons a history of it must be written by competent hands. To repeat the blunder of our account of the South African War would be inexcusable. As the German General Staff treated it for the instruction of the German officer, so the historical section of our own Council of Defence should treat the Russo-Japanese War. To have any value it must begin with the negotiations which led up to the outbreak of hostilities, and take a comprehensive view of it so as to enable us to understand the principles which underlie it, as well as a detailed view to enable us to avoid its mistakes and to profit by its successes. With the most glorious history in the world we have few military historians. The blame must be laid at the door of Treasury parsimony. But this is no excuse. By this time public opinion should exert pressure enough even on officialdom to secure for the British Army the advantage of Russo-Japanese experience in the present war. It would be cheaper than buying our own in the future.

The fact that army surgeons are sometimes impatient for military titles and status is an indication that a certain proportion of those who have entered the Army Medical Service have mistaken their calling, for they lack the moral courage to resist the attractions of a soldier's life, and to patiently watch from a nobler standpoint the little foibles which beset their fellowmen, says the "Hospital." There was an army surgeon who was once reprimanded for not wearing his medals received for service in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, and other fields. 'These are the decorations of a soldier,' he replied, 'to which, being a doctor, I have no claim.' And there was no man more respected and loved by his soldier comrades than this surgeon, whose every action in life showed that modesty and patience which are the very essence of the true spirit of medicine.

Sir Ralph Knox is not to be dissuaded by certain critics from expression his strong views in regard to the new Army scheme. It is possible to approve the principles involved, while recognising that Army organisation involves a very large amount of detail, of which very few, even those having long military service, have anything like a complete knowledge. In declaring his opinion that not one of the battalions of the General Service Army would be at war strength, Sir Ralph Knox had in view, as he says in his second letter to the "Times," the war establishment of a battalion of infantry as laid down in the scheme of 1897-98, the number being about 1,000 rank and file. The object of the system was, of course, to produce the full number upon mobilisation, but there were cases when certain battalions fell short and says Sir Ralph Knox "the sceptics wanted the full unit to be at all times in existence; and the present Secretary of State was the spokesman of this school." "He has had his chance, and certainly, judged by the standard prevailing before the war, he has miserably failed." This failure is in relation to the old establishment, for, according to the proposal, the General Service battalions in future will have 930 non-commissioned officers and men or about 900 rank and file. The eight battalions to be reserved for the "striking force" will, moreover stand at only 802 rank and file, including a considerable number under twenty years of age. There will also be eighteen battalions with only 682 rank and file, giving perhaps 600 men fit for active service. It seems to us that Sir Ralph Knox is fully justified in expressing his disapproval of this reduction of establishment, which he describes as "the total outcome of this great revolution."

He passes on to the establishment of the seventy-one battalions of infantry for Home service, which he says will not supply the requisite number of men for the object for which they are especially designed, this being taken to be the defence of the northern frontier of India. The age at which young men should be sent to that country is commonly assumed by those of military experience to be twenty, but the new scheme, if it is rightly interpreted, would make the young men of the Home Service Army available for foreign service in case of war at the age of nineteen. We do not quite see how Sir Ralph Knox reaches the conclusion that only about forty men per battalion could be fit for the object in view, for, if we take the non-commissioned officers and men, we find that of the establishment of 498 assigned to the Home Service battalions, 292 would be under twenty, leaving 206 over that age. We do not consider this number adequate, but the very doubt that is raised shows how much Mr. Arnold Forster has yet to explain. The doubt extends to many other matters, and a great deal is required by way of enlightenment as to the method of interchange between Home and Foreign service. Certain hazy statements have been published to the effect that reliefs and interchanges will proceed on the same lines as at present, but, as Sir Ralph Knox says, it is clear to all who know the Army this is an impossibility under the suggested scheme, and that therefore much more explanation on this point must be exacted before the proposals can be adopted.

A letter in the "Times" a few days ago, above the signature of Sydney F Walker shows how possible it is for an engineer and electrician to become so completely absorbed with an idea as to lose all sense of proportion and perspective. Mr. Walker thinks that those gentlemen who are advocating the prohibition of the export of steam coal or the purchase by the nation of one or more steam coal mines hardly appreciate the effect the development of electricity will have upon the future of the coal question and more particularly that portion of the question which deals with ocean navigation. He admits that in the majority of instances the cheapest way of generating electricity is by the consumption of coal with a steam boiler the steam so generated being employed in an engine driving some form of electric generator but Mr. Walker goes on to say that electricity will enable every source of power to be used at a great distance from its source and that this fact will have an important bearing upon the future of navigation. At present the ship's radious of action is limited by its coal supply and the writer goes on to depict in sombre colours the deplorable case of a battleship in a storm on a lee shore and short of coal and then contrasts this case with that of a ship using electricity as its motive power.

The electricity will, of course, be stored in accumulators, and by a proper arrangement of wind engines every breath of air will be made use of to replenish the store of current, and when the wind falls, or, in cases of extreme necessity the accumulators may be re-charged by using the capstan. "The continued efforts of 400 or 500 men he says, are not to be despised in a tight place. Picture the situation! A battleship of 14,000 or 15 000 tons, whose sole motive power is electricity, offs me such coast as Cape Hatteras, let us say her accumulators run dry, and the whole of the crew manning the capstan in the vain attempt to pump 14,000 or 15,000 horse-power per hour into her empty reservoirs, while the doomed craft drifts helplessly shipward at the rate of two or three knots an hour! No! the picture is by no means reassuring. The late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel was a far better engineer than Mr. Walker when he propelled the old Raleigh up the Canton river by means of gratings attached to spars fixed to a spare topmast, projecting through one of the main dock ports and actuated by means of the capstan. Mr. Walker says he has been laughed at for his proposals which, it seems, are not now before the public for the first time, and so I trust he will forgive the smile, involuntary but irrepressible with which we read his letter. We are all impressed with the marvels which electricity has wrought in the past fifty years, and especially in the form in which it is laid on to our doors, but the time has not yet come when the ocean highways are to be traversed by wires carrying the electric current at so much per unit! And until it is so laid on, one does not anticipate that it will supersede steam as the motive power for ocean navigation.

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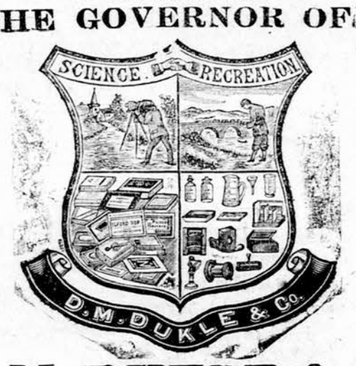

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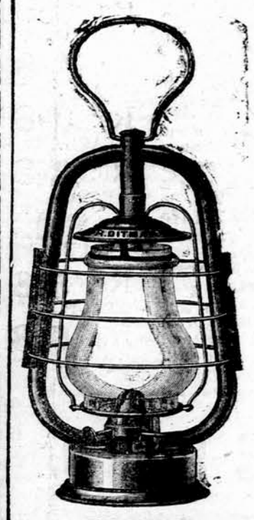

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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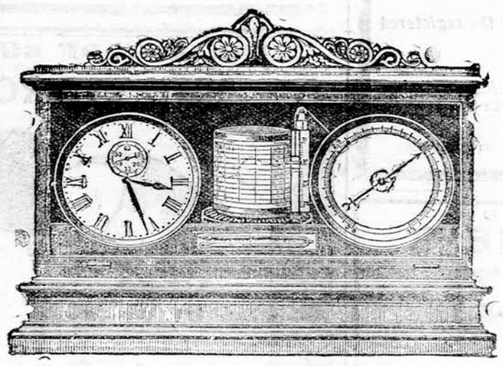

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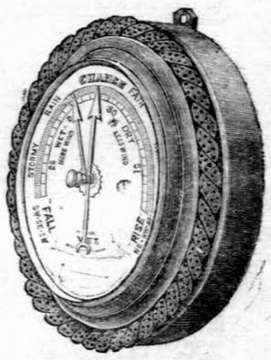

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